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FROM PART ONE OF THE

Annual Report of the Department of Internal Affairs

FOR

1904.

Early History and Growth of Carlisle,

BY

HON. THEODORE B. KLEIN.

Early Footprints of Developments and Improvements

IN

NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

BY

HON. ISAAC B. BROWN, LL.D.

WM. STANLEY RAY,
STATE PRINTER OF PENNSYLVANIA,
1905.

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Dates of the

PURCHASES.

1682.

*Sep^r 17th 1718 releasing
previous purchases
Confirmed Oct^r 23rd 1736.*

Oct^r 11th & 25th 1736.

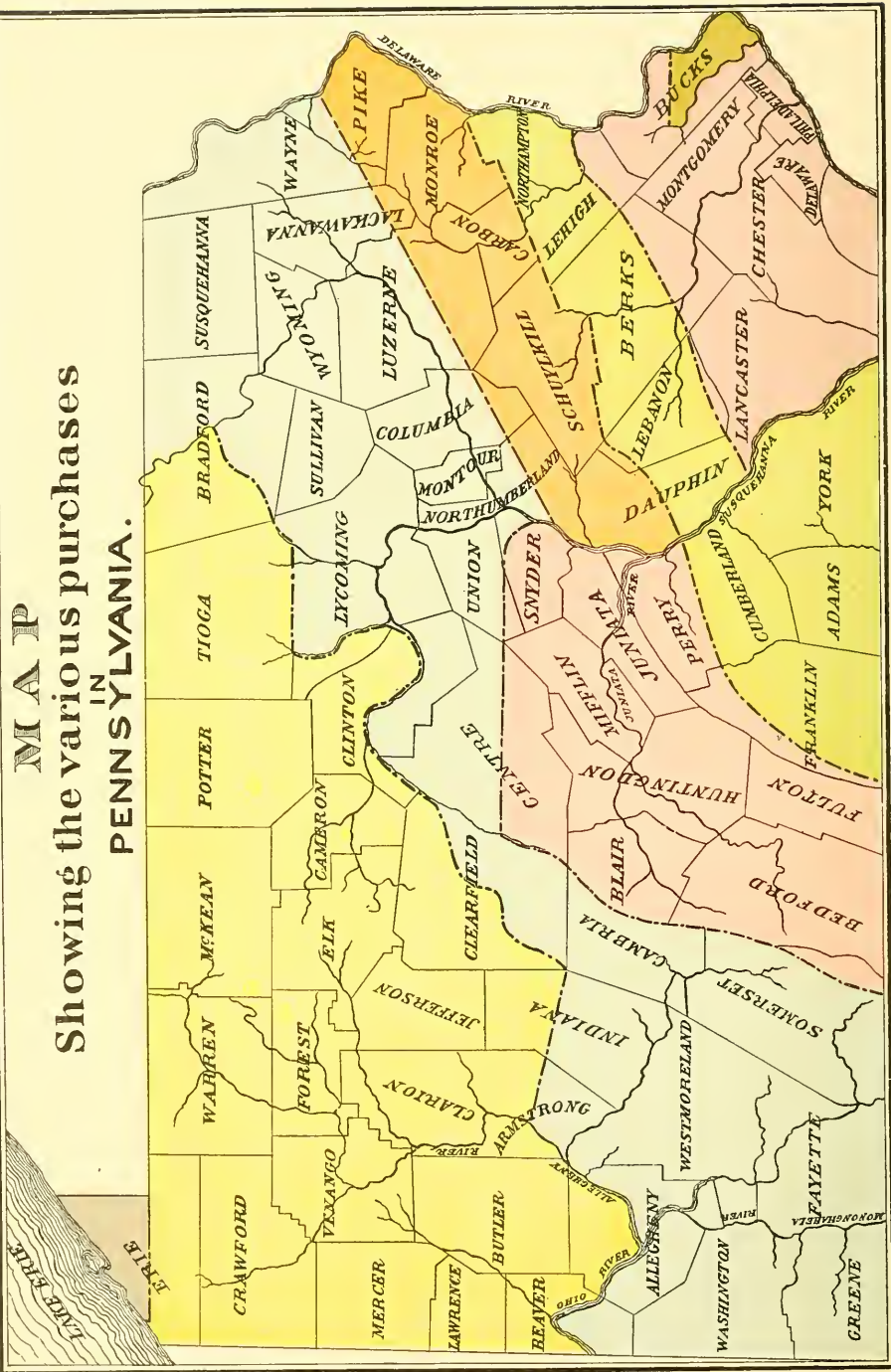
Oct^r 22nd 1742.

*July 6th 1754.
Confirmed Oct^r 23rd 1768.*

Nov^r 5th 1768.

Oct^r 23rd 1784.

March 3rd 1792.



MAP

Showing the various purchases

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

EARLY HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

There is not a section of the State that is wanting in historical affairs of great public interest, and few sections of the State are connected with more important history than is the Cumberland Valley. Charming in its magnificent scenery and wonderful in its agricultural and material developments, the Cumberland Valley is one of the most noted in all the United States. Near its center is the beautiful city of Carlisle. A bit of early and interesting history connected with the founding of this town has been prepared by Hon. Theodore B. Klein, Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, and is published herewith, not only because of the merit of the production, but also to preserve in the public documents the early history of this town.

EARLY HISTORY OF CARLISLE.

By HON. THEODORE B. KLEIN.

In the report of the Department of Internal Affairs for 1903, brief mention was made of the early settlement of the site upon which the capital city was founded.

In this connection it may be interesting and instructive to note the rise and progress of the early settlements made along the pathway to the great west, one of the first of which was the town of Carlisle, now the county seat of the county of Cumberland.

Carlisle shares in the honor of being one of the towns famous in the history of Pennsylvania, by reason of its early settlements, by reason of its prominence in the colonial days, by reason of important historical events that have transpired within its limits, and by reason of its being the seat of great educational institutions from which prominent men have gone forth into the important fields science, law and theology and into the practice of medicine and mechanical arts, as well as into the service of their country as diers and captains of war.

Carlisle is one of the earliest settlements west of the Susquehanna river, situated in the beautiful Cumberland Valley, but miles from the river, and takes its name from an English city of the same name. Within sight of the mountain ranges on the north and south, with sparkling waters bubbling from the earth in great profusion, near which springs James Le Tort erected his cabin in 1720 and gave name to the never failing stream of water that flows about

the borders of the settlement that has grown into the present town, now more than one hundred and fifty years old.

The old French pioneer Le Tort, in good judgment, selected a desirable location upon which to plant a colony and a desirable location upon which to locate an outpost in the early days when traders required some haven at which to rest during their weary journey to the far west, and where assistance might be obtained when required to resist the attacks of the tribes of Indians who still disputed the march of civilization. This fort according to the records was named Fort Lowther, after an English nobleman, a relative of the Penns, and occupied the ground immediately west of the centre square between Hanover and Pitt streets, extending across the main road, running from the Susquehanna river to the west, via Shippensburg. The western gate in the highway was opposite to lot No. 100 purchased by John Montgomery, and lot No. 101 purchased by Joseph Lymond. Lots Nos. 108, 116 and 124, on the south side were purchased by Francis West and others and lots 109, 117, 125, on the north side by Ezekiel Smith, Francis West and others. Three wells were dug within the fort, one of which was called the King's well.

In 1753 the garrison numbered but 12 men, and in 1755, 50 men. The fort was utilized as the center of councils of peace, which were held there from time to time during the early period of hostile contentions.

The proprietaries concluded purchases from the Six Nations in October, 1736, of all the land west of the Susquehanna to the setting sun, after which time operations were begun to colonize the territory.

A considerable number of Indians of the Delaware, Shawanese and Tuscarora tribes looked with distrust upon the new arrivals and at times left the footprints of savage barbarity upon the hearthstones of the early settlers. The colonial government provided a stockade fort, covering two acres of ground square, with a block house in each corner, which served as a refuge for the fearful people and a protection for the brave defenders when resisting the attacks of the red men of the Kittatiny Valley.

The Penns, as the proprietary owners of the territory of Pennsylvania, directed their surveyors to lay out a manor of 7,551 acres, which was called Lowther, on the western bank of the Susquehanna river, immediately opposite Harris Ferry, now the city of Harrisburg, covering the land between the waters of the Conedoguinet creek and that of the Yellow Breeches, being the gateway to the Cumberland Valley, through which manor the tide of emigration and travel would pass on its way westward.

The erection of the county of Cumberland, called New in 1750, required a capital and accordingly James Hamilton, acting as Lieu-

tenant Governor for the Penns, issued the following instructions to the Surveyor General Nicholas Scull and Thomas Cookson, as surveyor under date of April 1, 1751, from Philadelphia, to wit:

"Several places having been recommended to me since the erection of the new county of Cumberland over the Susquehannah, for the situation of the county town, I have taken time to give them all a just consideration with their respective conveniences and inconveniences, and at length I determined to place the Town somewhere on the waters issuing from LeTorts Spring into the river Conedogwainet as well because it is the nearest situation to the centre of the County on the East side that will admit of proper supplies of good water, Meadows, Pasture, Timber, Stone, Lime and other necessities and conveniences for such a Town, as that it answers best to the paths over the Blue Hills, to the two large Rivers of Conedogwainet and Yellow Breeches running in its neighborhood into the Susquehanna and to the trade both with the Indians and with the City of Philadelphia, as that there is said to be about it a wholesome dry Limestone Soil, good air and abundance of vacant land well covered with a variety of wood. Having come to this resolve, I ordered Mr. Cookson to purchase such plantations on this spring as would give the most healthy and commodious situation, and being informed by him that the purchases are finished, and that he waits there for my further orders, I have thought proper to dispatch you to him, that you may assist in finding out the properest place for the Scite of the Town, and in doing this, I give it both of you in charge to take into your consideration the following matters, viz: The health of the citizens, the goodness and plenty of water, with the easiest manner of coming at it. Its commodiousness to the great Road leading from Harris Ferry to Powtomac and to other necessary roads, as well into the neighboring county as over the Passes in the Blue Mountains.

"When you have reviewed the Country about this place so as to consult these necessary points in the best manner possible, then you may proceed to mark the Place of the Centre and the Outlines, conforming yourselves in all things to the Proprietaries Plan and instructions herewith delivered to you, but in doing this you are to have a special regard to the situation of the Proprietary Lands, so as that upon the Encrease of the Town, the lots may all be within lands belonging to the Proprietaries, and the Roads to the Town pass thro them in the most advantageous manner, and to the end that I may form my own judgment of this, you are not absolutely to fix or publish any particular Place, but to lay down on a draught the Scite, as in your Judgment, of the Town, with the Proprietary

Land^s and Places contiguous, the courses of the Creek, of the Great Road as it goes from the Ferry to Shippensburg, and other necessary Roads, the courses and distances of the Rivers Conedogwainet and Yellow Breeches, together with the Quality of the Soil at and near to the Town, and between it and those rivers.

"You are likewise to survey what other vacant lands there are within five miles of the Town for the use of the Proprietaries on your general warrant, as I am informed by them that the Surveyors have strangely neglected their interest in this county."

The site for the county town having been determined upon, Mr. Cookson, under date of May, 1752, made return of the purchases he had made of several tracts as follows, at and near the town of Carlisle,

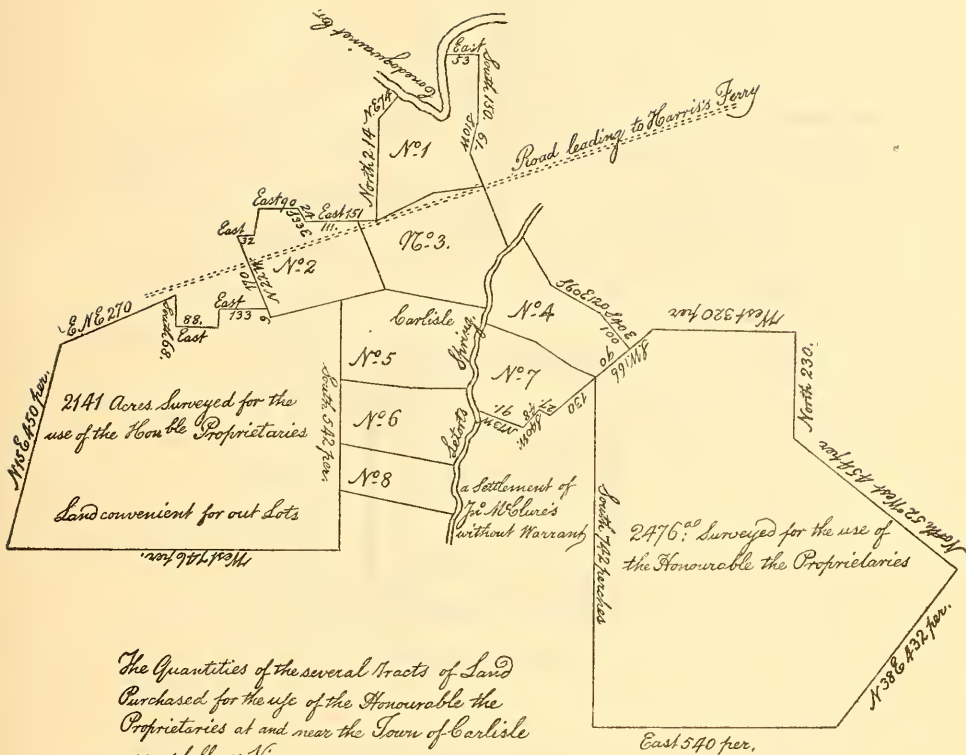
282	acres	bought	of	Joseph Clark	for		£273
227	"	"	"	Wm. Gillowhan			220
342	"	"	"	Jno. McClure			362
216	"	"	"	Jas. Kilgore			120
359	"	"	"	Wm. Davidsin			280
232	"	"	"	Peter Wilkers Excr.			401.10

and included two tracts of about 400 acres upon which squatters had settled without warrants. Surrounding these tracts on Le Tort Springs two other tracts of 2,141 acres to the East and 2,476 acres to the west respectively were included in the survey which formed a grand plot upon which to found the new city—as appears in the following survey—covering 6,475 acres. Mr. Cookson describes the plantations purchased as well improved and affording pretty meadows on LeTorts Spring.

The surveyors soon developed plans for the new town. A center square was staked off 440 feet by 480; a court house and prison site marked thereon; a market house site marked thereon; a site for a church marked thereon, all requisites for an up-to-date colony, all of which were surrounded by well defined boundaries, and 312 lots, traversed by broad avenues and alley ways, ready to be disposed of to the new comers attracted by the favorable situation and surroundings of this promised land of plenty. In 1753 five dwelling houses formed the nucleus of the new town with a temporary log building for a Court House.

In 1756 Col. Armstrong at the head of 280 men started from the infant town, then but five years old, and by rapid marching reached Kittanning and defeated the Indians nested there thus avenging the defeat of Braddock in 1755.

After this severe punishment of the red men it was necessary to keep a watchful eye upon the revengeful warriors, and for years



The Quantities of the several Tracts of Land Purchased for the use of the Honourable the Proprietaries at and near the Town of Carlisle are as follows Viz:

N°1.	282 acres bought of Joseph Clark	273.00
2.	227	220.00
3.	342	362.00
4.	216	120.00
5.	359	280.00
6.	200	a Settlement without Warrant at y ^e Propriet ^r 's pleasure
7.	232	Peter Wilkie's Exec ^{rs} 401.10
8.	a Settlement without Warrant at y ^e Propriet ^r 's pleasure	

Note, The several Plantations above are well improved and afford pretty Meadows on Setters Spring. The two large Tracts on each side are well Timbered but Stoney and without Water. The Draught and observation on the respective Out Lots to be made by M^r Armstrong are not yet come to Hand. The above purchases and Surveys made by the Honourable the Prop^r's Order.

Lancaster May 1752.

by Tho: Cookson D^s.

SOUTH PITT ST.

NORTH PITT ST.

WEST HIGH STREET
80 FT. WIDE.

LOT N^o 84.

LOT N^o 85

" " 92

" " 93

" " 100

" " 101

" " 108

" " 109

" " 116

" " 117

" " 124

" " 125

FORT WELL
LOWTHER
BUILT IN 1753.

KINGS
WELL

WELL

DRIVE ORIGINALLY AROUND THE

WESTERN HALF
OF
PUBLIC SQUARE
IN

CARLISLE

LAID OUT IN 1751

STREET OR

SQUARE.

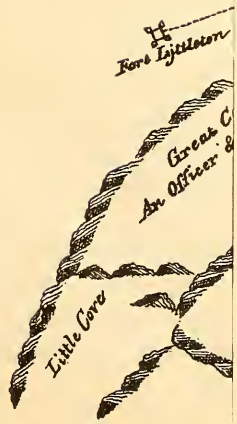
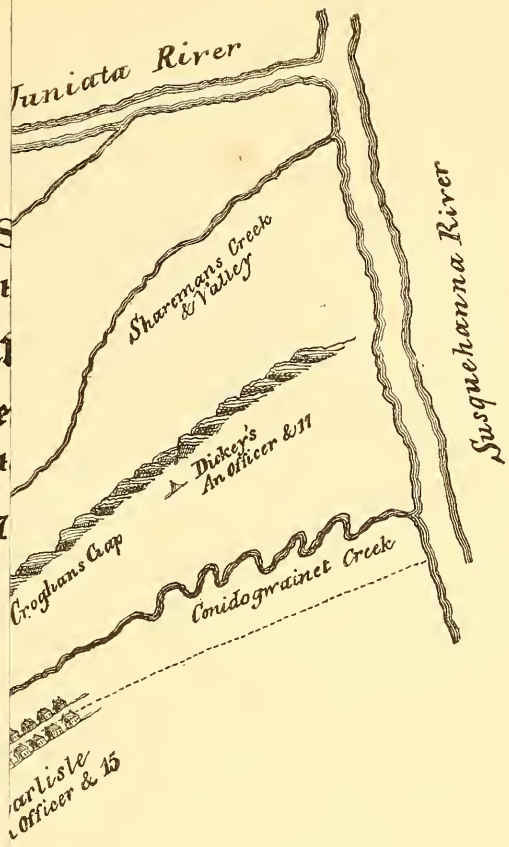
S. HANOVER
STREET.

N. HANOVER
STREET.

PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF
FORT LOWTHER
IN
CARLISLE, PA.

DISPOS
of
Pennsylvania
in the West
for the Winter

17



DISPOSITION
of the
Pennsylvania Troops
in the Western District.
for the Winter Season

1764



thereafter a line of outposts was maintained as a protection against the anticipated incursions of the Tuscarora and other tribes of hostile Indians. These outposts were established at convenient places for the mutual protection of the limited garrisons and of the growing settlements in the valley of the Cumberland, then becoming attractive to the incoming population.

The annexed map exhibits the location of the outposts and forts, with the garrisons assigned by the authorities in the year 1764, which explains to some extent the trials and difficulties attendant upon the early development of our now fertile Cumberland Valley in which the thriving town of Carlisle is situated.

A number of lots in the new town were disposed of to prominent people, including such names as Alrichs, Armstrong, Albert, Boyd, Butler, Blair, Bell, Callender, Curry, Caldwell, Curran, Cummings, Dunning, Duncan, Douglas, Dobson, Gibson, Montgomery, McClure and others who were among the first settlers in the new town, and gave character to the community, and ere long the great deposits of limestone near at hand were drawn upon for building purposes, and very soon one hundred stone houses gave protection and comfort to the inhabitants.

Passing on to the times of the Revolutionary War, Carlisle was made a place of rendezvous for the American troops and British prisoners were sent there for confinement. Major André was a prisoner on parole and many Hessians were quartered there as prisoners in 1777, and were utilized in the construction of the barracks which became in time a school of cavalry practice, and at this time are utilized as an educational institution under the guardianship of the National government, for the instruction of 1,000 of the children of the western Indians, who are gathered there from among all the tribes in order to be taught the arts and mysteries of the mechanical trades, and the importance of and duties of American citizenship.

An act of Assembly, passed the 13th of April, 1782, provided for the erection of the Borough of Carlisle, which in detail set forth the metes and bounds of the corporation and provided fully for the good government of the Borough, and named Robert Miller and Samuel Postlewaite as Burgesses, and William Irvine, William Holmes, James Pollock, and Caspar Crompt, Assistants, Robert Smith as High Constable and John Heap as Town Clerk.

Another act of Assembly passed the 9th of September, 1783, established the famous college, as stated in Section 5 of the act, "In memory of the great and important services rendered to his country by his Excellency John Dickinson, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council, and in commemoration of his very liberal donation to the institution the college shall be forever hereafter called and known by the name of 'Dickinson College.'"

Many prominent men of the several counties were named in the act as the trustees and the liberal donations of land and appropriations of money made by the State authorities demonstrated the interest manifested in the establishment and endowment of Dickinson College, now famous as being the alma mater of many notable men.

In 1794 General Washington, accompanied by his Secretary and 4,000 men, with artillery, tarried in the town on his way to quell the whiskey insurrection. His visit was the cause of a general rejoicing. Carlisle contributed four companies of soldiers during the War of 1812, who served with distinction and honor.

The population in 1830 had grown to 3,708, and in 1837 the Cumberland Valley Railroad gave the town communication with the seaboard and western points in the Valley.

At this time a population of more than 10,000 occupies the once quiet hamlet of LeTort and his companions, and the town, with many colonial landmarks still in existence, is well worth a visit to the student of the early history of Pennsylvania.

EARLY FOOTPRINTS OF DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN EXTREME NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

By HON. ISAAC B. BROWN, LL. D..

What is said here must not be taken as a history of the counties of Erie and Crawford. Historians have already gone thoroughly over the data affecting their history, our State libraries have been supplied with published volumes and the people of these counties are no doubt to a reasonable extent conversant with the details of the very interesting history which marks their careers.

The Department of Internal Affairs, however, is a storehouse of interesting data affecting the whole State of Pennsylvania from the time of the very earliest settlements, the coming of William Penn, the advent of the Commonwealth, its growth and its varied history down to the present time. Some of the data which accompany this article have been published heretofore. Some of the maps are of inestimable value from a historical standpoint and deserve a place not only in this Department where they should be kept for all time as sacred souvenirs of early development, but copies of the same should appear in the published reports in order that the people may have an opportunity of seeing and knowing what these valuable documents contain. In addition to conveying to the present generation the information which these documents disclose, in thus publishing them, the future is assured of the perpetuation of the information, for the annual reports of this office go into the different libraries of the Commonwealth and should the misfortune ever

occur by which the records of this office should be destroyed by fire, the data published with this paper will be thus preserved.

This is the excuse, if any need be made, for giving an epitome of the progress and development of the counties of Erie and Crawford, as they are disclosed by the records on file in the Land Office Bureau of the Department of Internal Affairs. It would seem entirely proper that similar publication should be made in succeeding years with reference to every county of the Commonwealth.

Every nook and corner of Pennsylvania is rich in the history of her natural and material interests and in the record of her citizens both in war and in peace. Probably the locality which appeals most strongly to our sentiments is that surrounding Independence Hall, wherein birth was given to the new republic by virtue of the memorable declaration which emanated from the hearts and brains of the patriots who composed the Continental Congress on the 4th day of July, 1776. However interesting these affairs may be, there are features connected with the two counties in question located in extreme northwestern Pennsylvania that are certainly not of secondary interest. These historical features existed prior to the Declaration of Independence.

French Expansion.

France in its attempt at expansion had established itself in the Canadas with its seat of government at Quebec, still a city of beauty, magnificent in its location and intended by the French Emperor to be made the center of French civilization and development on the western continent. In the efforts to so establish France upon this continent, in the explorations which followed, and in the construction of fortifications to mark or indicate the limits of New France in America, the territory now embraced within Erie and Crawford counties was very much in evidence. This is a story that is well known to every student of history. Fort Presque Isle was the first French fort to be constructed as a basis of these claims and as a means of supporting these claims by French arms south of the Lakes. Immediately following the construction of this fort a road which has been designated in history as the Portage road was constructed from Fort Presque Isle, now Erie, to LeBoeuf, now Waterford, where another fort was constructed, some 18 miles from Fort Presque Isle. French surveyors and engineers were undoubtedly familiar with the locality for they must have known that at Fort LeBoeuf they were on the waters which were susceptible of navigation, which led them to Fort Duquesne and thence on to New Orleans, thus making a line exhibiting their claims from the lakes on the north to the gulf on the south. It is apparent that the projectors of the French scheme at that time did not fully understand the magnitude of their project.

Could they have succeeded, the American colonies under British rule would only have constituted a narrow fringe along the Atlantic coast.

It was on the territory of these two counties that the protest of Great Britain was served upon the representatives of the French, when the youthful Washington came from Virginia to deliver the message of objection to the French at Fort LeBoeuf in the year 1753. Historical references to the experiences of George Washington at that time have always endeared his name to all the patriotic citizens of this great republic. Considering the magnitude of this American republic, which might or might not have existed if the demands of the British had not been crowned with success, the responsibilities placed upon Washington at this time scarcely have their parallel in history, and this fact alone, independent of his famous and forever memorable services as a soldier in the war for independence, would make his name brilliant in the annals of the republic. This view of the case is accentuated when it is known that in this event Washington was acting in his earliest representative capacity.

No thoughtful citizen of our Commonwealth, and we might as well say of this great republic, will ever pass the town of Waterford, along the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, without being possessed with a feeling of veneration for the man who came in the frost and snows of that winter of 1753 to meet the French in their redoubt or fortification, constructed on the banks of French creek, then known as Fort LeBoeuf, which at that time was occupied by French troops. Hence there is within the counties of Erie and Crawford, through which Washington passed, exceedingly interesting history concerning the affairs of this State and of this Nation.

Territory of Erie and Crawford Counties.

At the time of the coming of William Penn, civilization had scarcely reached the Susquehanna, and northwestern Pennsylvania was entirely in the possession of the oldest race of America, the Indians. The charter of William Penn, as is well known, was granted in 1681. Immediately following his advent the province was divided into three counties, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester. The western limitation of these counties has always been clothed with an element of indefiniteness. The situation is somewhat like that which existed under the charter granted for the colony of Connecticut where no western limit was given and its people claimed that it extended to the setting sun. It is probable, however, that Chester county had for its limitations the western boundary of the territory of Pennsylvania, as authorized under the charter to William Penn, that being five degrees westward of the Delaware river, so that what is now

the territory within the limits of Erie and Crawford counties was first embraced within the territory of Chester county, and so remained until the erection of the fourth county in the State, Lancaster, by the act passed the tenth day of May, 1729. The preamble and the first section of the act which gave power to erect the county of Lancaster, are as follows:

“An Act for erecting the upper parts of the province of Pennsylvania, lying towards Susquehanna, Conestogoe, Donegal, &c., into a county.

WHEREAS a great number of the inhabitants of the upper parts of Chester county have, by their petition humbly represented to the Governor and Assembly of this province, the great hardships they lie under, by being at so great a distance from the town of Chester, where the courts of justice are held, and the public offices kept: and how hard and difficult it is for the sober and quiet inhabitants of the part of the county, to secure themselves against the thefts and abuses almost daily committed upon them by idle and dissolute persons, who resort to the remote parts of the province, and, by reason of the great distance from a court or prison, do frequently find means of making their escape: For the removing which inconvenience, and relief of the said inhabitants, Be it enacted, That all and singular the lands within the province of Pennsylvania, lying to the northward of Octoraro creek, and to the westward of a line of marked trees, running from the north branch of the said Octoraro creek, northeasterly to the river Schuylkill, be erected into a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county, named and from henceforth to be called, Lancaster county; and the said Octoraro creek, the line of marked trees, and the river Schuylkill aforesaid, shall be the boundary line or division between the said county and the counties of Checter and Philadelphia.”

From the reading of this section, and understanding the location of Octoraro creek, it will be seen that Lancaster county as originally erected, extended to the western limits of Pennsylvania and also included the territory now embraced in the counties of Erie and Crawford.

The reasons given for the erection of the new county are concise and most forcible, and in the acts of Assembly authorizing the organization of nearly all the earlier counties they are preceded by preambles wherein most potent reasons are given for the erection of the new counties. The reasons usually given relate to the inconvenience and the impossibility of the administration of justice and the punishment of those who commit felonies, crimes and misdemeanors.

Cumberland county was erected on the 27th day of January, 1750. This territory was erected from the territory which before had been embraced within the limits of Chester, and after the formation of Lancaster, within the limits of Lancaster county, and it too extended to the western boundary of the State and included the territory now within the limits of Erie and Crawford counties.

The preamble and first section of this enactment are as follows:

“An ACT for erecting part of the province of Pennsylvania, westward of Susquehanna, and northward and westward of the county of York, into a county.

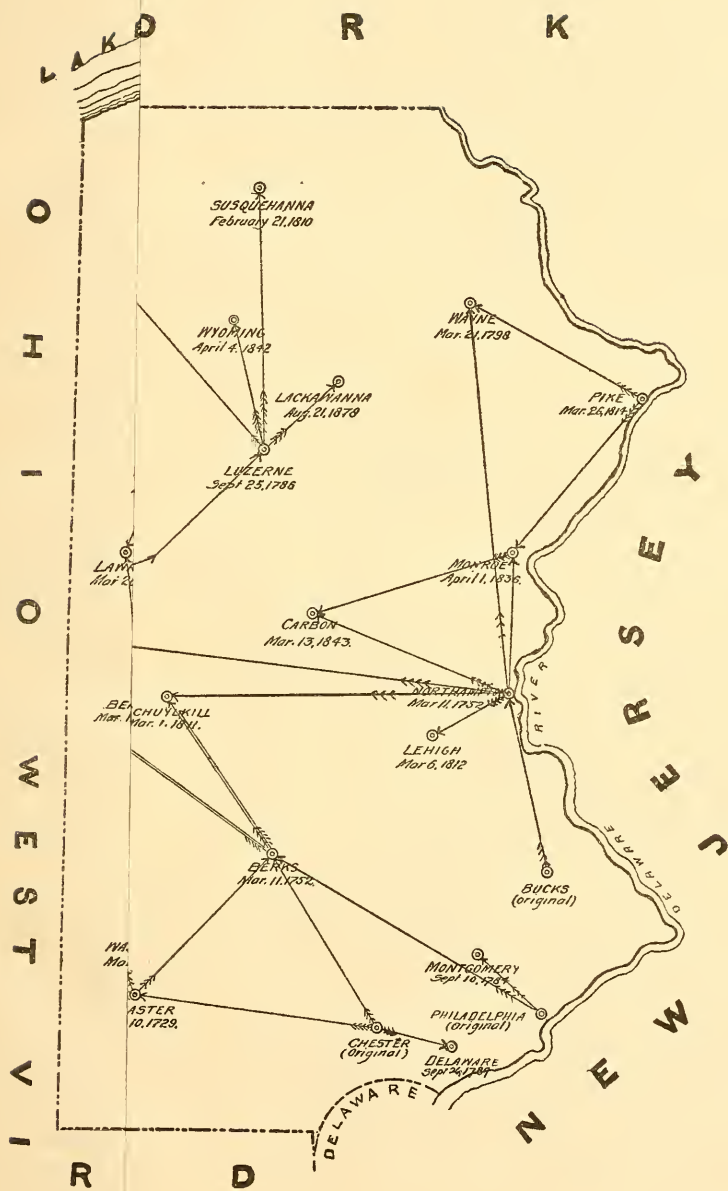
WHEREAS a great number of the inhabitants of the western part of Lancaster county have, by their petition, humbly represented to the governor and assembly of this province the great hardships they lie under, by being at so great a distance from the borough of Lancaster, where the courts of justice are held, and the public offices are kept, and how hard and difficult it is for the sober and quiet part of the inhabitants of that part of the county to secure themselves against thefts and abuses, frequently committed amongst them by idle and dissolute persons, who resort to the remote part of the province, and, by reason of the great distance from the court or prison, frequently find means of making their escapes: For remedying of which inconveniences, and relief of the inhabitants in the premises, Be it enacted, That all and singular the lands, lying within the province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, to the westward of Susquehanna, and northward and westward of the county of York, be and hereby are erected into a county, named, and hereafter to be called Cumberland: bounded northward and westward with the line of the province, eastward partly with the river Susquehanna, and partly with the said county of York, and southward in part by the said county of York, and part by the line dividing the said province from that of Maryland.”

The county of Bedford was erected out of the territory embraced within the county of Cumberland, by enactment passed the 9th day of March, 1771.

The preamble and first section of the act creating Bedford county are as follows:

“An ACT for erecting a part of the county of Cumberland into a separate county.

WHEREAS a great number of the inhabitants of the western parts of the county of Cumberland have represented to the Assembly of this province the great hardships they lie under, from being so remote from the present seat of judicature, and the public offices: For remedy whereof, BE it enacted, That all and singular the land



[illegible]

lying and being within the boundaries following, that is to say; beginning where the province line crosses the Tuscarora mountain, and running along the summit of that mountain to the Gap near the head of the Path Valley; thence with a north line to the Juniata; thence with the Juniata to the mouth of Shaver's creek; thence northeast to the line of Berks county; thence along the Berks county line northwestward to the western bounds of the province; thence southward, according to the several courses of the western boundary of the province, to the southwest corner of the province; and from thence eastward with the southern line of the province to the place of beginning; shall be, and the same is hereby, erected into the county, henceforth to be called Bedford."

Its boundaries were somewhat changed by an act passed the 21st day of March, 1772, as to the southeastern limits, but in both the acts referring to the boundary lines of the county of Bedford the western limit was the western line of the province of Pennsylvania, and therefore Bedford county also included the territory now embraced within the counties of Erie and Crawford.

At the organization of the county of Westmoreland on the 6th day of February, 1773, the enactment which authorized its erection did not include the territory in extreme northwestern Pennsylvania, but it is claimed that subsequent to the purchase of 1784 from the Indians, the territory extending to the lakes, to the west of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek, was embraced within the county of Westmoreland.

Allegheny county was organized on the 24th of September, 1788, formed from Westmoreland, and its territory extended northward to the lakes and to the westward of the Allegheny river.

Both of the counties Erie and Crawford were formed from territory taken from Allegheny county by an enactment of the Legislature dated the 12th day of March, 1800.

Section 4 of this Act, which relates to the organization of Crawford county is as follows:

"Sect. IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all that part of Allegheny county, which shall be included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the north-east corner of Mercer county; thence upon a course north forty-five degrees east, till it intersects the north line of the sixth donation district; thence eastwardly along said line ten miles; thence at a right angle to the said line northerly to the north line of the eighth donation district; thence westwardly along the said line to the western boundary of the State; thence southerly along the said boundary to the northeast corner of Mercer county; thence eastwardly along the north line of Mercer county, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth

called Crawford county, and the place of holding the courts of justice in and for the said county, shall be at Meadville; provided the inhabitants or proprietors of Meadville and its vicinity subscribe and secure the payment of four thousand dollars to the trustees of the county, either in specie, or land at a reasonable valuation, within four months of the passing of this act, for the use of a seminary of learning within said county; and in case of neglect or refusal, the trustees shall, and they are hereby authorized to fix on the seat of justice, at any place within four miles of Meadville. And the Governor shall, and he is hereby empowered to appoint three commissioners, any two of which shall run and ascertain and plainly mark the boundary lines of the said county of Crawford, and shall receive as a full compensation for their services therein, the sum of two dollars for every mile so run and marked, to be paid out of the monies which shall be raised for the county uses, within the county of Crawford."

Section 5 of said act which relates to Erie county, is as follows:

"Sect. V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all that part of Allegheny county, which shall be included in the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the north-east corner of Crawford county; thence at a right angle with the north boundary of the same northerly till it shall intersect the line of the State of New York; thence westwardly along the said line to the south-west corner of the said state; thence northerly by the line of the said state into Lake Erie; thence south-westwardly by the said Lake, including so much thereof as is within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, until it shall intersect the aforesaid western boundary of the State; thence southerly by the said boundary to the north-west corner of Crawford county; thence along the north line of the said county to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth called Erie county; and the place of holding the courts of justice, in and for the said county, shall be at the town of Erie."

For a time after the organization of these two counties, under this act of 1800, the judicial and official business of the counties was conducted at Meadville. At the time of the organization of Erie county, its population was 1,468, and the population of Crawford county was 2,346.

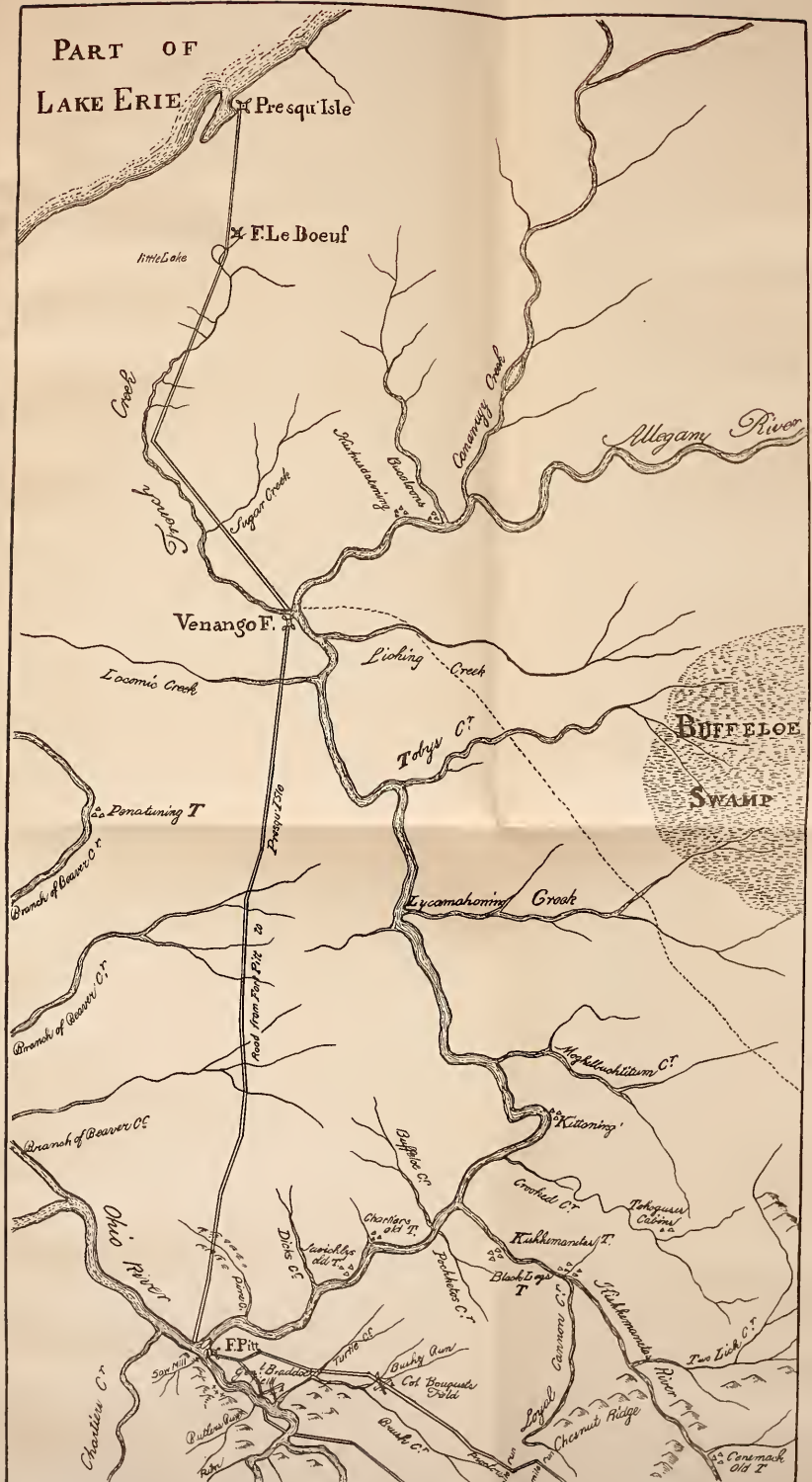
Scull's Map of 1770.

In the year 1770 a map was published by W. Scull, and from this map a tracing has been made, which accompanies this paper, showing the territory from Fort Pitt to Fort Presque Isle and to near the western boundary line of Pennsylvania, and also including a sketch of the Allegheny river and the Conewango creek from where said

7

1871

PART OF
LAKE ERIE



TRACING EXTRACT

FROM A MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA PUBLISHED BY
W. SCULL, IN 1770.

Amesbury

1881

1882

of the Amherst

creek enters the State of Pennsylvania until the point of its confluence with the Allegheny where the city of Warren is now situated. (See Map "A" herewith.) This map bears evidence of considerable development in and about what is now the city of Pittsburg. The place had ceased to be called Fort Duquesne by virtue of the success of the colonists over the French, and a new name had been given the place in honor of the British statesman, William Pitt.

This map presents material for study to the student of history. Few of the names of the present day appear upon it. There was no city of Erie, of Meadville, of Oil City, Franklin, or Corry, and the territory embraced within the limits of this map was a wilderness, the timber being of the highest quality and most valuable character. Limitless forests of white pine covered the territory especially in the northwestern portion of the section. But one road appears upon this map and that is the road from Fort Pitt to Fort Venango, and thence to Forts LeBoeuf and Presque Isle.

With all the wonderful commercial interests which are now located in this section of the State, and the inestimable value thereof, yet could this territory be rehabilitated with the primeval forests that stood there in 1770, it would seem almost impossible to estimate the value of the timber in the territory, from a commercial standpoint.

Many of the streams which were then known by Indian names are now called by other names. Toby's creek, which empties into the Allegheny, being the water drainage of portions of McKean, Elk and Jefferson counties, is now called the Clarion river, but all the old surveys which were made by the deputy surveyors between 1790 and 1800 designate the same as being located on the waters of Big Toby's or Little Toby's creek.

It is a satisfaction to note that among the many changes which have occurred in the names of streams and localities, that stream, French Creek, which was a link in the chain of navigation between the Lakes and the Gulf, still retains its name given to it, undoubtedly, at the time of the French occupation. Its location is defective in that the map by no means gives its extent. This stream, as is well known, arises in Findley's Lake, in Chautauqua county, New York, flowing down through the town of Wattsburg, Erie county, into LeBoeuf township, where it is joined by the eastern branch arising south of the city of Corry, and southeasterly from the town of Waterford it is joined by the western branch which is the outlet of Lake LeBoeuf.

While French occupation was a failure and while the great ideas of expansion of the French ruler came abruptly to an end at the conclusion of the French and Indian War, yet it is not to be regretted that some of the places within the territory of the two counties in

question bear the names which give evidence of the French occupation of this part of Pennsylvania in the early days of its history.

Indian Purchases.

As before indicated, this northwestern territory of Pennsylvania was within the chartered rights of William Penn, but at the close of the Revolutionary War practically nothing had been done toward its development further than the sparse settlements which may have been made as a result of the attempted expansion on the part of the French, with Quebec as a basis of operations.

The purchase from the Indians under date of 1764, and the earlier purchases had been consummated, but the vast territory in northwestern Pennsylvania north of the Ohio, and extending in a diagonal line in a northeasterly direction to the boundary line of Pennsylvania at a point now within the limits of Bradford county, was still in the possession of the Indians so far as the making of any conveyances was concerned:

Along the Allegheny river and some of its tributaries there were Indian villages and in the western advance of civilization, hostile acts were committed on the part of the Indians which rendered the fertile northwestern territory, desirable as it may have seemed, difficult of occupancy.

Many negotiations with the Indians were had in pursuance of resolves of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, all of which were fruitless until that with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix in New York State, where the city of Rome is now located, which was held in 1784. Pennsylvania had appointed three commissioners to confer with the chiefs of the Six Nations, and a treaty was consummated and signed on the fifteenth day of October, 1784, and a deed signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations on the twenty-third day of the same month by which there was deeded to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a vast territory which is described in the proceedings of this Fort Stanwix conference published herewith.

By this deed there were relinquished to Pennsylvania all the claims of this confederation, but there were other Indian tribes which alleged ownership, or certain rights, to the same territory, and the same Commissioners who represented Pennsylvania at Fort Stanwix, in New York state, convened at Fort McIntosh, where the city of Beaver, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, is now located, and consummated a treaty with the Wyandottes and the Delawares by which these tribes relinquished all their claims to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in a deed corresponding exactly in description to that above mentioned as given by the chiefs of the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix in the previous year. This treaty was

dated the 21st day of January, 1785. The proceedings at Fort McIntosh are published in conjunction with those at Fort Stanwix.

Proceedings of the Treaties held at Fort Stanwix and M'Intosh, between the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Deputies of the Six Nations, the Wyandott and Delaware Indians claiming the unpurchased Territory within the acknowledged Limits of the said Commonwealth.

Fort Stanwix, October 4, 1784.

The Commissioners of Indian affairs from the State of Pennsylvania, pursuant to their letter of the third instant, met in conference with the Commissioners on part of the Continent.

P R E S E N T

The hon. Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, esqs.	}	Commissioners on the part of the United States.
The hon. Samuel J. Atlee, William M'Clay, and Francis Johnston, esqs.	}	Commissioners on the part of the State of Pennsylvania.

It was requested by the State Commissioners, that the Commissioners for the United States should introduce and announce them in their official character to the Indians, and inform them, that they, by consent of Congress, had some business of importance to transact with them, relating to the affairs of said State, to be brought forward at a proper period;

Which requisition, after being discussed, was unanimously agreed to.

Fort Stanwix, October 17, 1784.

At the request of the Commissioners from the United States, the Commissioners from the State of Pennsylvania met them this day in conference on the same subject as above. Present as before.

Whereupon it was agreed, That upon the close of the council to be held this day with the Indians in the Council-House of Fort Stanwix, the commissioners on part of said State should be introduced and announced in due form to the Indian chiefs or sachems in full council.

The same day in council held between the Commissioners on part of the United States, and the representatives of the Six Indian nations; present also the Commissioners for the State of Pennsylvania.

General Wolcott arose and addressed the Indians as follows, viz:
Sachems and Warriors,

We now, announce to you Col. Atlee, Mr. M'Clay and Col. Johnston, three honorable gentlemen from the State of Pennsylvania, who have come by the consent of Congress, as commissioners, to transact some affairs with you, on the part of that State, after the conclusion of the present treaty, should it be concluded in a manner satisfactory to the United States.

After which Col. Atlee in behalf of the Indian commissioners for the State of Pennsylvania, delivered the following speech, viz:

Sachems and Warriors,

You have now been told by the honorable Commissioners from Congress, that we attend as commissioners from your old friends of Pennsylvania, to transact business with you on the part of that state. At a proper season we will produce to you our commissions, and lay before you the business committed to our charge, and we doubt not but you will take it under immediate consideration, and return a favourable answer.

(Four Strings.

In Conference, Fort Stanwix, October 22, 1784.

Present,

The hon. Samuel J. Atlee, Francis Johnston, and William M'Clay, esqs.	}	Commissioners from the State of Pennsylvania.
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Griffith Evans, Secretary.

The Rev. Samuel Kirkland, And Mr. James Dean,	}	INTERPRETERS.
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And, The Deputies of the Six Indian Nations.

The Commissioners, through Colonel Atlee, opened their business by addressing them as follows, viz.

Brothers of the Six Nations,

It is probable that the business between you and the Continental Commissioners will be settled this day in Council; previous to which, we are desirous of meeting you this morning with a view of laying before you the particular objects of our missions, and which we have attended here so long to negotiate with you on the part of the state of Pennsylvania. It is not our wish to settle any matters finally until the conclusion of the Continental Treaty, the design of our

present interview is to prepare your minds for the introduction of our business at a proper season, to discuss with freedom and seriously deliberate upon the subjects necessary to be taken into consideration, that we may fully and perfectly understand each other.

We now inform you that we are commissioned and sent from your old friends of Pennsylvania, to purchase from you, according to ancient custom, the unpurchased lands within the acknowledged limits of the said state. This has been the invariable usage of our forefathers, and we, desirous of pursuing their good example, wish that our young men who have become very numerous, and require more lands, should settle and improve the same in quietness and peace; for this desirable purpose we have brought with us a valuable cargo of goods, suited to your various wants and necessities, as a compensation for your right to these lands. But these lands being more remote and consequently less valuable than those our fathers have heretofore purchased, you ought not, therefore, to expect so great a consideration for them.

(The Commissioners then produced a map of the State, pointing out to them the unpurchased land now intended to be purchased.)

We here produce to you all the deeds of purchase made by our forefathers from their first coming into this country, which if you require shall be read and explained to you for your information and satisfaction, by which you will learn the extreme regard the people of Pennsylvania have ever shewn the Six Confederate Nations.

To which Capt. O'Bale, a chief of the Seneca Nations, replied in behalf of the Six Nations.

Brothers of Pennsylvania,

We now call your attention to our reply to what you have said; we greatly rejoice in meeting our brothers of Pennsylvania once more in peace and friendship, your language has been friendly and agreeable to us, as that of your forefathers always was; you have informed us of the business you are commissioned from the State of Pennsylvania to transact with us, we have seen the deeds given by our fathers to yours and understand you well. We will take up the matter, keep it in mind, and deliberate upon it 'till the close of the continental business.

The Commissioners then thanked them, and proceeded as follows, viz:

We come in the most peaceable and friendly manner and do not wish to irritate your minds with a recapitulation of former grievances, but to make the road between us smooth and even. We are to inform you that one of our brothers present (pointing to Mr. M'Clay) is appointed by the government of Pennsylvania to run

the boundary line between you and us, next spring, when we will expect some of you to accompany him, in order to prevent all disputes in future touching the same.

Having it in charge from the state, we must not omit to be informed by you the Indian name of Burnet's Hills, mentioned in our deed of 1768. And also which of the two streams Lycoming or Pine Creek (both of which empty into the West Branch of Susquehanna) is known among you by the name of Tiadaghton. (To which they answered :) As to Burnet's Hills they called them the Long Mountains and knew them by no other name; and that Tiadaghton was Pine Creek or the uppermost and largest of the two, but of this they would consider and return a more positive answer.

The conference was then closed.

October 23, 1784, In C O N F E R E N C E.

P R E S E N T, as before.

The Commissioners again produced the map of the state, pointing out the purchased and unpurchased lands within the same, particularly describing and explaining to them the forty-second degree or line of latitude (being the northern boundary of the state) and also mentioned the place where it was supposed it would pass. All which Capt. Aaron Hill, a Mohock chief, who spoke English very well, perfectly understood and explained in a satisfactory manner to the other chiefs.

Captain O'Bale then spoke and informed the Commissioners, "That it is 'not the wish of the Six Nations at present to part with so much of their 'hunting grounds,'" and pointed out a line on the map which he hoped would be agreeable to them.

This being far short of the boundary of the state was therefore deemed by the Commissioners totally inadmissible.

The Commissioners then spoke to them as follows:

Brothers,

Though the lands we are about to purchase are already ceded by the line of cession described in the Articles of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, yet we mean not to take any advantage of you, but are desirous of paying you a valuable consideration for them, after the manner of our ancestors, your brothers of Pennsylvania. This consideration we have with us and consists of an excellent assortment of goods, amounting in value to four thousand dollars, and which you will find to be of the first quality, which will certainly convince you that many advantages will flow to you from a trade and correspondence with your brothers of Pennsylvania.

We now desire you would make up your minds on these important matters that our business may be in such forwardness on the conclusion of the Continental Treaty, as to be ready to receive a public and final sanction, on the completion of which we will deliver you a belt.

We wish once more to impress our brothers with an idea that our intention is to pursue the same method of obtaining lands from you that our forefathers did, with whose conduct we conceive you must be perfectly satisfied, as they never wronged you, but have fulfilled all their engagements and paid you faithfully, for all the lands they have from time to time purchased of you.

Least any doubts should arise respecting the quality of the goods, if such chiefs as are desirous of seeing them will attend at the stores, the several packages shall be opened and shewn to them.

It has been intimated by some of you that you are desirous of having a privilege of hunting on these lands, to this we have no objection, more especially as the continental commissioners have granted you the same indulgence,—this in our opinions will tend to our mutual advantage.

Brothers,

To-morrow being Sunday, on which we can transact no public business, being a great way from our respective families, and winter approaching fast upon us, we must therefore again request you to come to a conclusion on these matters, and let us know your minds as soon as possible."

The Commissioners then withdrew, the chiefs still remaining in consultation. After some time the Indians requested their attendance, they returned accordingly. when the chiefs present spoke by Captain O'Bale, as follows:

"Brothers of Pennsylvania,

"You have communicated to us your business; you have pointed out the lands you are directed to purchase of us, and we understand you; you have likewise shewn your authority, of which we are satisfied. And as we wish to keep the way between us smooth and even, and to brighten the chain of friendship, and make it lasting, we have agreed that the lands you have described be granted to you in the same manner as you have requested. But as lands afford a lasting and rising profit, and as the Pennsylvanians have always been generous, we hope you will give us something next year as a farther consideration."

The Commissioners after consulting together replied,

"We thank you for meeting us here, and are glad to find you so

well disposed to peace and friendship. We expected we had brought you sufficient presents for the lands we are commissioned to purchase, but have nevertheless agreed to give you goods to the amount of one thousand dollars more, which we will deliver to you or to any persons you may appoint to receive them at Tioga, the first of next October. This cargo of goods shall be assorted in the best manner to serve you, for the performance of which we will obligate ourselves if you think it necessary."

Then the chiefs by Captain O'Bale, spoke as follows, viz:

"We most cheerfully agree to this; we will take an obligation for the purpose of securing to us the privilege of hunting on the lands, and also for delivery of the goods, which will perfectly satisfy us. We wish that our brothers of Pennsylvania would send us a faithful gun and blacksmith to reside at or near Tioga, who would be of great advantage to us when we come down in hunting parties; and also that the government of Pennsylvania would establish trading houses at the same place, that we may be conveniently and honestly supplied with such articles as we shall stand in need of."

The Commissioners answered, "We will make true report of these requests to the State, and make no doubt they will be complied with."

Two of the principal chiefs, Captain Aaron Hill of the Mohawks, and Captain O'Bale of the Senecas, desirous of having each a rifle of the manufacture of Pennsylvania, being informed they were very good, requested the Commissioners to give them two of the best quality, to be delivered to them on the first day of April next, at the new store at Newtown, near Tioga; which the Commissioners complied with, and gave their obligation for that purpose.

The conference ended.

The same day. In Council. Present.

The hon. Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, esqs.	}	Commissioners on the part of the United States.
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The hon. Samuel J. Atlee, William M'Clay, and Francis Johnston, esqs.	}	Commissioners on the part of the State of Pennsylvania.
---	---	--

The Rev. Samuel Kirkland, And Mr. James Dean,	}	INTERPRETERS.
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And a full representation of the Six Indian Nations.

At the close of the continental business, General Wolcott addressed the Indians as follows:

"Sachems and Warriors,

"We informed you some time past, that these gentlemen commissioners, from the state of Pennsylvania, had some public business to transact with you on the part of the said State. If they are ready to bring it forward, now will be a proper time."

Upon which Colonel Atlee, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Commissioners, delivered the following speech, prepared for the purpose: "Brothers of the Six Nations,

After a long separation of nine years, during which period, the great Congress have been at war with, and conquered their enemies from the other side of the great water. We the Commissioners from your old friends of Pennsylvania, with the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, are well pleased to meet you this day; and from our hearts rejoice with you, that peace and friendship are once more established by these honourable gentlemen the commissioners of Congress. (Six Strings.

"Brothers,

"Listen with great attention to what we are going to say to you. We come in the name and from the government of Pennsylvania, of which you have already been informed; our commission we here produce, which we will read to you publicly."

The commission was read.

"Brothers,

"From the first coming of our fathers to this country, about one hundred years ago, to the time of the last treaty and purchase in 1768 at this place, which many of you now present must well remember, your brothers of Pennsylvania as they wanted lands for their young men to settle on, applied for and purchased from the natives from time to time such quantities within the bounds of their charter as they judged sufficient.

"The several deeds for the different purchases we here produce as authentic proofs of the justice of our conduct towards our brethren of the Six Nations, and others claiming and Possessing the country—testimonies which cannot lie."

Produced the deeds.

"This last deed, brothers, with the map annexed, are descriptive of the purchase made sixteen years ago at this place; one of the boundary lines calls for a creek by the name of Tyadoghton, we wish our brothers the Six Nations to explain to us clearly which you call the Tyadoghton, as there are two creeks issuing from the Burnet's Hills, Pine and Lycoming.

"Brothers,

"You will observe by our commission just now read to you, that our present business is to satisfy you, as was our ancient custom, for the lands lying within the acknowledged limits of Pennsylvania, for which you have not heretofore received any compensation.

"This compensation has been mutually agreed to by you and us in conference this morning. It was also agreed, that in addition to the goods we have now on this ground for your use, we should give our obligation for the amount of one thousand dollars in such goods as will best suit yourselves, to be delivered at or near Tioga, on the Susquehanna, on the first day of October next. It now remains for us mutually to carry into execution our respective agreements, and that, in the most solemn and public manner, as it is our fixed determination that they shall be inviolate forever.

"Brothers,

"Before we conclude, we desire you to appoint some suitable persons among yourselves to receive and distribute the goods with impartiality and justice; and that you will also nominate a fit person to attend running the boundary between you and us, when due notice shall be given thereof." (A Large Belt.

To which they replied by Captain Aaron Hill.

"Brothers from Pennsylvania,

"We have heard what you have said, and are well pleased with the same. The consideration we have fully agreed on, which we are to receive for the lands, and agreeable to your request have appointed Captain Aaron Hill, Onequiandahonjo, and Honeghariko of the Mohawk tribe; Kayenthogkke, Thaghneghtanhare, and Teyag-oneendageghte, of the Seneca; Ohendarighton and Thoneeyode, of the Cayuga; Sagoyahalongo and Otoghselonegh, Ojestalale, Oneyanha, Gaghaweda and Odaghseghte of the Oneida; and Onesaghwaighte and Thalondawagon of the Tuscarora, as suitable persons to receive the goods from you.

"With regard to the creek called Tyadaghton, mentioned in your deed of 1768, we have already answered you, and again repeat it, it is the same you call Pine Creek, being the largest emptying into the west branch of the Susquehannah.

"Agreeable to your wish we have appointed Taghneghtanhare to attend your surveyor in running the line between you and us."

We do certify that the foregoing speech was this day made by Captain Aaron Hill, on behalf of the Six Nations to the Pennsylvania commissioners.

Witness our hands this twenty-third day of October, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

(Signed)

Samuel Kirkland, Missionary.

James Dean, Interpreter.

The Deed* was then produced, and publicly read, when the chiefs of the respective nations sealed and delivered the same, saying, "We deliver this as our grant and deed, and give up the land therein mentioned, according to the description thereof to their brothers the Pennsylvanians, for their use forever." After the same being witnessed, the commissioners sealed and delivered the two obligations mentioned above, one for the delivery of the goods, and the other for securing to them the privilege of hunting on the lands now purchased.

The council arose.

The foregoing is a true statement of the proceedings of the Indian treaty at Fort Stanwix.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

October 23, 1784.

*The six Indian Nations, to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, DEED for Lands purchased, October 23, 1784.

TO ALL PEOPLE to whom these present shall come, WE, Anigwendahonji and Teweghtogon, Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian nation called the Mohocks, Kanonghwenya, Alyatonenghtha, and Tatabonghteyayon, Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian nation called the Oneidas, Ohendarigh-ton and Keatarondyon, Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian nation called the Onondagoes, Oragh-gwanentagon, Sachem or Chief of the Indian nation called the Cayogaes, Tayagoneatageghte, Tehonwacaghriyagi, Thanghnaghtanhari, Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian nation called the Senecas, And Ononghsawanghti, and Tharondawagon, Sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Tuscaroras, being met together in a general council of the Six Nations convened at Fort Stanwix, by the Honorable Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, esquires, commissioners of Indian affairs, duly appointed by the honorable the Congress of the United States, for the northern and middle districts, SEND GREETING. KNOW YE that WE the said Sachems or Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars, to us in hand paid, before en sealing and delivery of these present, by the honorable Samuel John Atlee, esquire, and William M'Clay, and Francis Johnson, esquires, commissioners for and in behalf of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the receipt whereof WE do hereby acknowledge, HAVE granted, bargained, sold, released and confirmed, and by these presents, for us and the said Six Nations, and their confederates and dependent tribes, all whom we represent, and by whom we are thereunto authorized and impowered, DO grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto the said Commonwealth, all that part of the said Commonwealth not yet purchased of the Indians within the acknowledged limits of the same, BEGINNING on the south side of the river Ohio, where the western boundary of the state of Pennsylvania crosses the said river, near Shingo's old town, at the mouth of Beaver creek, and thence by a due north line to the end of the forty-second and beginning of the forty-third degrees of north latitude, thence by a due east line separating the forty-second and forty-third degrees of north latitude, to the east side of the east branch of the river Susquehanna, thence by the bounds of the late purchase made at Fort Stanwix, the fifth day of November, anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, as follows, "Down the said east branch of Susquehanna on the east side thereof, till it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek called by the Indians, Awandac, and across the river, and up the said creek on the south side thereof, and along the range of hills, called Burnett's Hills by the English, and by the Indians on the north side of them to the head of a creek which runs into the west branch of Susquehanna, which creek is by the Indians called Tyadaghton, but by the Pennsylvanians, Pine Creek, and down the said creek on the south side thereof, to the said west branch of Susquehanna, then crossing the said river, and running up the same on the south side thereof, the several courses thereof, to the fork of the same river, which lies nearest to a place on the river Ohio called Kittaning, and from the fork by a straight line to Kittaning aforesaid, and then down the said river Ohio by the several courses thereof, to where the western bounds of the said state of Pennsylvania crosses the same river," at the place of BEGINNING. Together with all lakes, rivers, creeks, rivulets, springs, waters, soils, lands, fields, woods, underwoods, mountains, hills, valleys, savannah, fens, swamps, isles, inlets, mines, minerals, quarries, rights, liberties, privileges, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said tract of land and country belonging or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, of us the said sachems or chiefs, and of the said Six Nations, and their confederates and dependent tribes, and every of them, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of land and country, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the said commonwealth to the only proper use and behoof of the said commonwealth, FOR EVER, so that neither WE, the said sachems or chiefs, nor any of us, nor the said Six Nations (nor their confederates and dependent tribes, nor any of them, nor any of our or their heirs, children, or descendants, shall claim, demand, or challenge, any right, title, interest, or property, of, in, or to the said tract of land and country, but from the same shall be forever barred and excluded; and the same tract of land and country shall forever hereafter be peaceably and

Fort M^cIntosh, January, 1785.

In COUNCIL, January 9, 1785.

P R E S E N T.

The hon. George Rogers Clarke, }
Richard Butler, and } Commissioners on the part of the
Arthur Lee, esqs. } United States.

The hon. Samuel J. Atlee, and }
Francis Johnston, esqs. } Commissioners on the part of the
Griffith Evans, Secretary. } State of Pennsylvania.
John Montour, Interpreter.

And the chiefs, &c., of the Wyandott, Delaware, Chippawa, and Ottawa Indian nations.

The commissioners on part of the United States, in consequence of the State commissioners letter of yesterday, addressed the Indians, as follows,

“Sachems and Warriors,

“These gentlemen, Colonel Atlee, and Colonel Johnson, are commissioners from the State of Pennsylvania, who have attended here by consent of Congress to transact some public business with you on the part of said State, which they will be ready to introduce after the present treaty is concluded.”

quietly possessed by the said commonwealth, and all persons, who shall settle thereon, under the authority of the same, without the let hindrance, molestation, interruption, or denial of us the said sachems or chiefs, or the said Six Nations, or their confederates, and dependent tribes, or any of them, or of our or their heirs, children, or descendents. IN WITNESS whereof, We the said sachems or chiefs, for ourselves and the rest of the Six Nations, and their confederates and dependent tribes, have hereunto set our hands and seals. Dated at Fort Stanwix aforesaid, this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Oraghgwanentagon, his + mark, L. S.
Tayagoneatageghti, his + mark, L. S.
Tchonweeghreyagi, his + mark, L. S.
Thaghneghtanhari, his + mark, L. S.
Ononghsawanghti, his + mark, L. S.
Tharondawagon, his + mark, L. S.
Anighwendahonji, his + mark, L. S.

Teweghnitogen, his + mark, L. S.
Kanonghwenya, his + mark, L. S.
Atyonenghta, his + mark, L. S.
Tatahoughteyon, his + mark, L. S.
Obendarighton, his + mark, L. S.
Keatarondyon, his + mark, L. S.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

Oliver Wolcott,
Arthur Lee,
Richard Butler,

United States Commissioners.

James Dean, Interpreter.
Alexander Campbell, Sec. Com, U. S.
Samuel Montgomery, Ag. & St. K. C. C.
G. Evans, Sec. Penns. Ind. Commis

Aaron Hill.

Samuel Kirkland, Missionary.

State of Pennsylvania, ss:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of the independence of the United States of America, came the honourable Arthur Lee, esquire, LL. D. one of the commissioners of the United States of America for holding treaties with the Indian nations, and Griffith Evans, esquire, secretary to the commissioners of the said State of Pennsylvania, for treating and purchasing, &c., of said Indians, before the honourable Thomas M^cKean, esq., doctor of laws, chief justice of the supreme court of the said state of Pennsylvania, and made oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that they were present and did see the thirteen Indian sachems or chiefs, in the above deed named as grantors, make the signatures or marks to their respective names adjoining, and seal and deliver the above conveyance, as and for their act and deed; that they severally subscribed their names as witnesses thereof, and also seen the other seven witnesses subscribe their names as witnesses to the same, and that the names Arthur Lee and G. Evans above subscribed, are of their respective hand-writing. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal the day and year above said.

THOS. M^cKEAN. L. S.

Note.—It appearing to the Commissioners that the Wyandott and Delaware nations were the only claimants of the unpurchased lands in Pennsylvania, amongst the western Indians, consequently the present negotiations on part of the state are confined to them.

IN CONFERENCE, January 14, 1785.

P R E S E N T.

The honourable Samuel J. Atlee, and	}	Commissioners.
Francis Johnston, esqs.		
Griffith Evans, Secretary.		
John Moutour, and	}	Interpreters.
John Nicholson,		

And the chiefs of the Wyandott and Delaware Indian nations.

The Commissioners addressed them in the following words by Colonel Atlee:

“Brothers,

“We have been long separated by the wars that have subsisted between us, which are now terminated and over, we are very glad to meet you here, and have great occasion to rejoice that we have an opportunity of brightening the chain of friendship between us; and we hope soon to take you by the hand in a happy and lasting peace,—when established by the commissioners from Congress.

“We have called you together this morning with a view of explaining to you the nature of the business we have to negotiate with you.

“Brothers,

“We are commissioned and sent from your old friends of Pennsylvania; to purchase of the natives all the unpurchased lands within the territory of Pennsylvania, for this purpose we met your brothers and uncles the Six Nations last October, at Fort Stanwix, and according to our ancient custom purchased the said lands of them, and this is the deed they gave us to confirm the same.”

Then produced the deed executed by the Six Nations last October, and also a map of the country, explaining the same to them.

“Your brothers and uncles suggested to us, that they had a right to act for you also, in disposing of this land; but hearing you claimed and knowing that you hunted on part of this ground, we conceived we had better meet you ourselves on the subject, that we might also see each other, and remove all obstructions out of the way between us. We have therefore reserved a proportion of the presents, and have brought them with us to give you as a compensation for your right to this country.

“The amount of what we have reserved is two thousand dollars, consisting of an excellent assortment of goods of the first quality, calculated in the best manner to supply your wants, which is a

greater proportion than what we have given to your uncles the Six Nations, and is certainly a very generous consideration.

"You are now fully informed of our business with you, we earnestly desire that you may think seriously of it, for what we are about to do must be as permanent as the sun. We wish you to go and consult together upon our words, and let us know your minds as soon as convenient.

"Brothers,

"We inform you that it is not our wish to settle our business finally with you, previous to the conclusion of the continental treaty, but only that we may fully understand each other, and have our minds prepared, that when the commissioners on the part of the United States shall have compleated their business, we may have ours ready to bring on."

To which they replied by Captain Pipe of the Delawares, viz.

"Brothers,

"We rejoice from our hearts to see our brothers from Pennsylvania, and are very glad that we are likely once more to live in peace and friendship with you. Your speech is very pleasing to us. You have told us the business you have met us here upon, and we think we fully understand you. We will council together and let you know our minds some time soon.

"Brothers,

"We are very glad to hear of your having met with our uncles the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, and that they have given up their lands to you agreeable to the deed you just now shewed us."

IN CONFERENCE. Present as before.

Captain Pipe spoke in behalf of the Wyandott and Delaware nations as follows:

"Brothers of Pennsylvania,

"We met last night, and counselled together upon the speech you delivered to us yesterday. We thank you for saving some of your presents for us, for in this brothers you were very right, for our fathers always told us, and we tell our children, that from Venango to Little Beaver Creek, and out to the Lake, was our hunting ground. But we have now all agreed to let our brothers the Pennsylvanians have it, excepting a few tracts which we would wish to reserve, that we might make a present of a piece of ground to you and your young men for meeting us here at this inclement season; and that

we may have it in our power to fulfil our promises to some of our friends, which we made long ago."

To which the Commissioners replied,

"Brothers,

"We thank you for your kind offer, but we cannot consistent with our instructions from the state, agree to any reservations; our purchase must be for our whole claim; at the same time, we have no doubt but that if any individuals have just claims to any part of these lands, that upon application being made to the government of Pennsylvania, they will be properly attended to."

The chiefs after consulting together for some time answered,

"Well, then, we have agreed that this country shall be yours, and that our brothers of Pennsylvania shall have it forever."

The Commissioners then thanked them, and said,

"We shall expect a deed from you for these lands, and we request you will nominate the persons who are to sign it, that it may be ready for execution at the proper season, when we will meet you in public council; and also that you would appoint fit persons to receive the goods from us, when we shall be ready to deliver them out."

They replied that Montour the interpreter should wait on the Commissioners the next day, and give them the names of those persons.

Conference ended.

January 16, 1785.

Montour agreeable to the appointment of yesterday attended the Commissioners, and returned the names of the following persons who were to sign the deed, viz., Deunquat, or the Half King, Tauwarah, or the Sweat House, and Abraham Kuhn, of the Wyandotts; and Keeskanohen, or the Pipe, Peechemelind, or the Present, Wialindioghin, or the Council Door, Hyngapushes, or the Big Cat, Tautabaughsey, or Twisting Vine, and Whingohatong, or the Volunteer, of the Delawares. And Abraham Kuhn, Wealindeoghin, and Wingenun, to receive the goods.

In C O U N C I L , January 21, 1785.

P R E S E N T.

The hon. George Rogers Clarke,	Commissioners on the part of the
Richard Butler, and	United States.
Arthur Lee, esqs.	

Alexander Campbell, Secretary.

The hon. Samuel J. Atlee, and	} Commissioners on the part of the
Francis Johnston, esqs.	
	State of Pennsylvania.

Griffith Evans, Secretary.

Joseph Nicholson, and	} Interpreters.
John Montour,	

And the deputies of the Wyandott, Delaware, Chippawa, and Ottawa and Muncy Indian nations.

Upon the completion of the Continental treaty, the Pennsylvania Commissioners, delivered the following speech, by Colonel Atlee:

"Brothers of the Wyandott and Delaware Nations,

"Listen with attention to what your brothers of Pennsylvania are going to say. You have been informed by the Continental Commissioners at their first meeting, that we come from the government of Pennsylvania, as Commissioners duly authorized to transact public business with you, as will appear by our commission under the seal of the state, which we will read to you."

Read the commission.

"Pursuant to this commission, we met your brothers and uncles the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, in October last, and after a solemn peace was established with them by the honourable Commissioners of the United States, we, in conformity to ancient custom, purchased their right to all the lands within the acknowledged limits of Pennsylvania, not already purchased of them, for which we gave a valuable consideration in goods of the first quality.

"That this may be known to all, we here produce their deed executed to us in the most public manner, and witnessed by the honourable Commissioners of Congress, Captain Aaron Hill, a chief of the Mohawk tribe, and several others.

"Now, Brothers,

"As you have been called together to this place, by the honourable the Commissioners of the United States, we, by consent of Congress, are happy to meet you, and rejoice that peace and friendship are once more established amongst us. In testimony of our sincerity we present you with these strings. (Five Strings.

"Brothers,

"Knowing that for some time past you have hunted upon and claimed a portion of the lands within Pennsylvania, and being actuated by the strict principles of peace and justice towards you in the same degree that you have seen we manifested to your brothers and uncles the Six Nations, and to prevent future trouble between your people and ours, we have determined according to the known usage of Pennsylvania, to give you the consideration agreed upon between us, for this purpose we have brought with us

a quantity of the best goods such as will minister to your relief and comfort. These goods shall be delivered out to proper persons appointed by each nation to receive them; and that no misunderstanding may arise in future, a map of the land we wish to have confirmed to the commonwealth, shall be affixed to the deed to be executed by you, that your children and ours, may hereafter have recourse to the same." (A Belt.

To which they by the Half King, chief of the Wyandotts, replied.

"Brothers of Pennsylvania,

"Give attention to what we shall say to you. Your words have pleased us very much, and we all thank you for your kindness toward us; our grandfathers have always said that your conduct towards them was just the same you discover to us now. Pennsylvania has never deceived nor wronged us out of anything, and we all thank you not only from our lips but also from our hearts for your honesty." (Three Strings.

The Commissioners then produced the Deed* that was prepared, and informed them it was ready for them to execute, when the persons who had been appointed for the purpose, walked forward, and sealed and delivered the same, in the most solemn manner, in the presence of many witnesses, as their quit claim and deed for the land therein described, for the use of Pennsylvania for ever.

The council fire was raked up.

The foregoing is a true state of the proceedings of the Indian treaty held at Fort M'Intosh.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

January 23, 1785.

*The Wyandott and Delaware Indian Nations, to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, DEED for Lands purchased at Fort M'Intosh, January 21, 1785.

TO ALL PEOPLE to whom these presents shall come, WE, Deungquat, or the Half King, Tauwarah, or the Sweat House, and Abraham Kuhn, Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian nation called the Wyandotts; and Keeskanohon, or the Pipe, Peechemelind, or the Present, of the Wolf tribe, Wialindeoghin, or the Council Door, Hyngapushes, or the Big Cat, of the Turkey tribe, and Tautahaughsey or the Twisting Vine, and Whingohatong, or the Volunteer, of the Turtle tribe, Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian nation called the Delawares, being met together in a general council of the Western Indians, convened at Fort M'Intosh, by the Honorable George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, esquires, commissioners of Indian affairs, duly appointed by the honorable the Congress of the United States, for the northern and middle districts, SEND GREETING. KNOW YE that WE the said Sachems or Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars, to us in hand paid, before the enrolling and delivery of these presents, by the honorable Samuel John Atlee, esquire, and Francis Johnson, esquire, commissioners for and in behalf of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the receipt whereof WE do hereby acknowledge. HAVE granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed, by these presents, for us and the said Wyandott and Delaware nations, and their confederates and dependent tribes, all whom we represent, and by whom we are thereunto authorized and empowered, DO grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto the said Commonwealth, all that part of the said Commonwealth not yet purchased of the Indians within the acknowledged limits of the same. BEGINNING on the south side of the river Ohio, where the western boundary of the state of Pennsylvania crosses the said river, and thence by a due north line to the end of the forty-second and beginning of the forty-third degrees of north latitude, thence by a due east line separating the forty-second and forty-third degrees of north latitude, to the east side of the east branch of the river Susquehanna, thence by the bounds of the late purchase made at Fort Stanwix, the fifth day of November, anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, as follows: "Down the said east branch of Susquehannah, on the east side thereof, till it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek called by the Indians, Awandac, and across the river, and up the said creek on the south side thereof, and along the range of hills, called Burnet's Hills by the English, and by the Indians on the north side of them to the head of a creek which runs into the west branch of Susquehannah, which creek is by the Indians called Tyadagton, but by the Pennsyl-

The execution of these deeds upon the part of the Indian nations, the great confederacy and the other tribes mentioned was a "consummation devoutly to be wished," as appears in a message from the President and the Supreme Executive Council to the General Assembly in the session of 1785, which was as follows:

"Gentlemen: We have the pleasure of informing you that at a treaty held last October, at Fort Stanwix, with the six nations called Mohawks, Oneidaes, Onondagoes, Cayugaes, Senecaes, and Tuscaroreas; and at another held last January, at Fort Mackintosh, with the two nations called Wyandots and Delawares, the Commissioners on the part of this Commonwealth have purchased from the said Indians, all the territory within the acknowledged limits of the State that had not been before bought from them.

vanians, Pine Creek, and down the said creek on the south side thereof, to the said west branch of Susquehannah, then crossing the said river, and running up the same on the south side thereof, the several courses thereof, to the fork of the same river, which lies nearest to a place on the river Ohio, called Kittaning, and from the fork by a straight line to Kittaning aforesaid, and then down the said river Ohio by the several courses thereof, to where the western bounds of the said state of Pennsylvania crosses the same river," at the place of BEGINNING. Together with all lakes, rivers, creeks, rivulets, springs, waters, soils, lands, fields, woods, underwoods, mountains, hills, valleys, savannahs, fens, swamps, isles, inlets, mines, minerals, quarries, rights, liberties, privileges, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said tract of land and country belonging or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, of us the said sachems or chiefs, and of the said Wyandotte and Delaware nations, and their confederates and dependent tribes, and every of them, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of land and country, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the said commonwealth to the only proper use and behoof of the said commonwealth, FOREVER, so that neither WE, the said sachems or chiefs, nor any of us, nor the said Wyandott nor Delaware nations, nor their confederates and dependent tribes, nor any of them, nor any of our or their heirs, children, or descendants, shall claim, demand, or challenge, any right; title, interest, or property, of, in, or to the said tract of land and country, but from the same shall be forever barred and excluded; and the same tract of land and country, shall forever hereafter be peaceably and quietly possessed by the said commonwealth, and all persons, who shall settle thereon, under the authority of the same, without the let, hindrance, molestation, interruption, or denial of us the said sachems or chiefs, of the Wyandott or Delaware nations aforesaid, or their confederates, and dependent tribes, or any of them, or of our or their heirs, children, or descendants. IN WITNESS whereof, We the said sachems or chiefs, for ourselves and the rest of the Wyandott and Delaware nations, and their confederates and dependent tribes, have hereunto set our hands and seals. Dated at Fort M'Intosh, aforesaid, this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

Wialindeoghin, or the Council Door, ++ his mark, L. S.
 Hyingapushes, or the Big Cat, ++ his mark, L. S.
 Tatabaughsey, or the Twisting Vine, ++ his mark, L. S.
 Whingohatong, or the Volunteer, ++ his mark, L. S.
 Deunquat, or the Half King, ++ his mark, L. S.
 Tauwarahb, or the Sweat House, ++ his mark, L. S.
 Abraham Kuhn, ++ his mark, L. S.
 Keeskanohen, or the Pipe, ++ his mark, L. S.
 Peechemelind, or the Present, ++ his mark, L. S.

Sealed and delivered in presence of

G. R. Clark,
 Richard Butler, } Commissioners of the United States.
 Arthur Lee,
 Jos. Harmer, Lieut. Col. Com.,
 Alexd. Lowrey,
 John Boggs,
 Wm. Butler,
 Alex. Campbell, Sec. Co. United States,

W. Bradford,
 Daniel Elliot,
 John Montour, Interpreter,
 G. Evans, Sec. Penns. Com.,
 Edw. Butler.

State of Pennsylvania, ss:

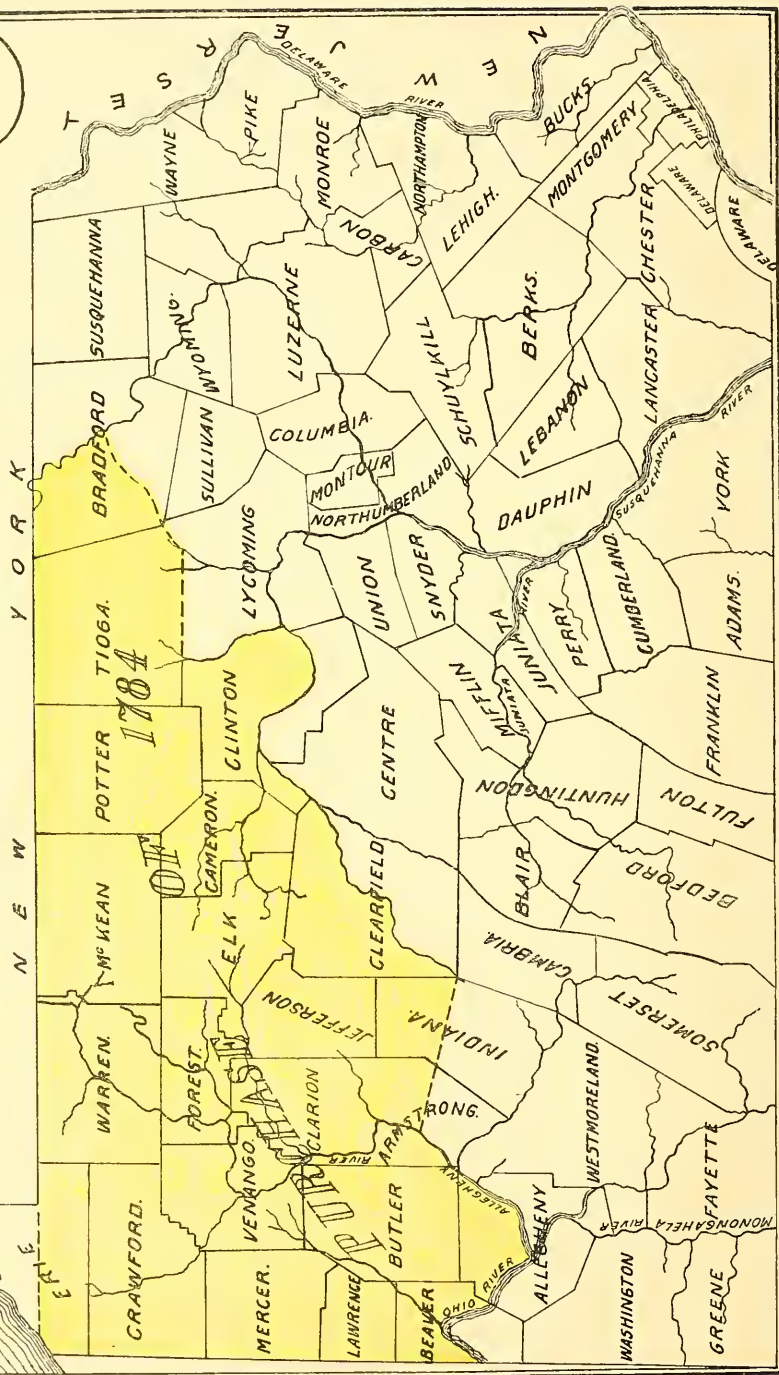
BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the seventeenth day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of the independence of the United States of America, came personally Doctor Arthur Lee, one of the Commissioners of the said United States aforesaid, for treating with the Indian nations, &c., and Griffith Evans, esquire, Secretary to the Commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania, for treating and purchasing, &c., with and from the said Indians, before the hon. Thomas M'Kean, esquire, doctor of laws, chief justice of the supreme court of the said State of Pennsylvania, and severally made oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that they were present, and seen the nine grantors in the above deed named, make the signatures or marks to the said deed, and seal and deliver the same as their act and deed, voluntarily and freely, and that the said deponents severally subscribed their names as witnesses to the execution thereof, and that they also seen the other eleven witnesses subscribe their names above written respectively to the same deed, and that the names Arthur Lee, and G. Evans, thereto subscribed, are of their several hands-writing. In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto put my hand and seal at Philadelphia, the same day and year abovesaid.

THOS. M'KEAN, L. S.
 SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of Gen. Assembly.

MAP

Showing the Purchase of 1784.

Map "B."



"The minutes of these treaties, the deeds, and copies of our instructions, and several other papers relating to this business, will be delivered with this message.

"These conveyances compleating the sale of all the lands in this state, thus happily finishing the transactions of a century on that subject, having been obtained at public treaties, agreeably to ancient custom, with the approbation of the United States, the Indians acknowledging them selves 'kindly' and 'generously' dealt with, declaring that 'Pennsylvania has never deceived or wronged them, and thanked her, not only from their lips, but from their hearts.' We are perswaded that such a fair, equitable, and honorable confirmation of the public interest in so very large and valuable a tract of country, must be exceedingly agreeable to the good people of Pennsylvania.

"It is cause of addition satisfaction that in accomplishing this important object, a due regard has been had for the Foederal Councils, and that a friendly correspondence between the Continental Commissioners and our own, subsisted throughout the treaties.

"As we have every reason to believe that the affections of the Indians are now conciliated, their confidence gained, and their former friendship restored, in such a manner that their present dispositions may, by proper measures, be improved to great advantages, we hope your Honorable House will judge their requests worthy of immediate attention.

"We should not do justice to the merit of our Commissioners, if we neglected to express ourselves very sensible of the ability, diligence, frugality and fidelity, with which they have discharged the trust reposed in them.

John Dickinson."

The Triangle.

Neither the treaty made at Fort Stanwix in 1784, or that which followed at Fort McIntosh in January, 1785, covered the territory fronting on Lake Erie, bounded on the east by the State of New York and on the south by the northern boundary of Pennsylvania. It will be remembered that in the chartered rights granted to William Penn, the northern boundary of the State extended in a due westerly course from the Delaware river to Lake Erie, and that therefore, the territory in what is known as the Triangle was not embraced in the grant. Therefore, after the purchase, as hereinbefore indicated, from the government of the United States of the triangle, it became necessary also, in order to keep peace with the Indian tribes, to acquire title from them. Accordingly, after much negotiating, a conference was held at Fort Harmar, on the Ohio

river, at the mouth of Muskingum river, opposite the town of Marietta, in the state of Ohio, on the 9th day of January, 1789, where an agreement was had and a deed prepared and executed on the part of the different tribes or nations of Indians, by which there were conveyed to the State of Pennsylvania all the asserted claims of the Indians in and to this large triangular tract of land. A copy of this deed is published herewith:

Agreement Between the Six Nations and Commissioners for Lands
on Lake Erie, &c., 1789.

Be it remembered by all whom it may concern:

That on the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, in open and public Council, We the undersigned Chiefs, Warriors, and others, Representing the following named Tribes of the Six Nations, to wit—The Onwagas, or Senacas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Onandagas, and Oneidas; for and in behalf of ourselves, our tribes, our and their Heirs and successors, on the one part—and Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esquires, Commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, (Onas) on the other part, did make and conclude upon the following articles, viz:

Article 1st.

That as soon as these Articles are signed, interchangeably by the aforesaid Chiefs and Commissioners, the said Chiefs will execute a deed of Conveyance to the State of Pennsylvania for a tract of Country as hereafter shall be described.

Article 2nd.

The signing Chiefs do acknowledge the Right of the soil and jurisdiction to, in, and over that tract of Country bounded on the South by the North line of the State of Pennsylvania, on the East by the West boundary of the State of New York, agreeable to the cession of that State and the the State of Massachusetts to the United States, and on the North by the Margin of Lake Erie, including Presque Isle and all the Bays and harbours along the margin of said Lake Erie, from the West boundary of Pennsylvania to where the West boundary of the State of New York may cross or intersect the South margin of the said lake Erie. To be vested in the said State of Pennsylvania agreeable to an act of Congress dated the sixth day of June last, 1788.

Article 3rd.

The said Chiefs do agree that the said State of Pennsylvania shall and may at any time they may think proper, survey, dispose of and

settle, all that part of the aforesaid Country lying and being West of a line running along the middle of the Conawago River from its confluence with the Allegany River into the Chadochque Lake, thence along the middle of the said lake to the North end of the same, thence a meridian line from the North end of the said lake to the margin or shore of Lake Erie.

Article 4th.

The said Chiefs do agree that the Navigation or Water communication of the said Conowago River and the Chadochque lake shall be free to the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania in common with themselves, but that neither party shall build or erect Dams over or across the Conowago River so as to obstruct the passage of Boats or Canoes up and down the same to the Allegheny River.

Article 5th.

That as several Villages belonging to the signing Chiefs and their people are now living on the said Conowago creek and in other parts of the country supposed to be within the tract of country West of the West line of the State of New York and East of the line through the Waters as described in the third Article—And as they have no country to remove to from where they now live, the said chiefs do reserve for their own and their people's residence, hunting and fishing, all that part of the tract of Country described in the second Article, passing from the Allegany River along the middle of the Conowago Creek, the Chadocheque Lake and a meridian line from the North end of said lake to Lake Erie.

Article 6th.

The said Chiefs do Engage for and in behalf of themselves and their tribes, to give protection to the citizens of the said State of Pennsylvania, and others who may come to trade or transact business under proper authority among them, and to live peaceably with all the Citizens of the United States.

Article 7th.

The said Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esquires, Commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, do agree to the aforesaid articles in their true intent and meaning, and they do further engage on the faith of the State of Pennsylvania, that the aforesaid Chiefs and the people of their tribes, shall have full and peaceable liberty to hunt and fish within any part of the Country first above described, they demeaning themselves peaceably towards the inhabitants. But the said Chiefs or their successors, shall not at any time hereafter, directly or indirectly, lease, rent or make

sale of any part or parcel of the tract here Reserved for their Use and Residence, to any other State, person or persons.

In testimony of the above Articles being duly, openly and fairly agreed and concluded upon, the Chiefs and Commissioners aforesaid have interchangably set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

In presence of

Ar. St. Clair,
Jos. Harmar,
Lt. Col. Com. 1st U. S. Reg.,
& Brig. General by Brevet.
David Zeigler,
— Capt. 1st United States Regt.
Winthrop Sargent,
John Tracy,
N. McDowell, En'r,
Jacob Melcher,
Cadet, 1st U. S. Regt.
Joseph Nicholson

Richard Butler	(Seal)
Jno. Gibson.	(Seal)
Cachunwassee, (Seneca)	(Seal)
Or Twenty Canoes.	
Kichonquash, (Tuscarora Chief)	
Or Tearing Asunder	(Seal)
Cageahgea, (Seneca)	(Seal)
Or Dogs about the Fire.	
Sawedowah, (Seneca)	(Seal)
Or the Blast.	
Kiondashowa, (Seneca)	(Seal)
Or the Swimming Fish	
Gyantwachia	(Seal)
Or The Cornplanter	
Gyashota,	(Seal)
or the Big Cross	
Kanassee	(Seal)
or the New Arrow.	
Oncahye, (Onandago Chief)	(Seal)
or the Dancing Feather.	
Soahaes, (Cayuga Chief)	(Seal)
or Falling Mountain.	
Otachsaka, (Cayuga)	(Seal)
or Broken Tomahawk.	
Tekahiess, (Oneida)	(Seal)
or the Long Tree.	
Onesechtee, (Seneca)	(Seal)
or the Leaded Man.	
Kiatulahoh, (Munsey Chief)	(Seal)
or the Snake.	
Aqueia, (Munsey)	(Seal)
or Bandy Legs.	
Keandochgowa, (Seneca),	(Seal)
or Big Tree.	
Oweneway, (Seneca)	(Seal)
or Thrown in the Water.	
Achiout,	(Seal)
or the Half Town	
Anachkoot,	(Seal)
or the Wasp	
Chishekoa,	(Seal)
or the Wood Bug.	
Sessewa,	(Seal)
or the Big Bale of a Kettle	
Sciawhowa,	(Seal)
or the Council.	
Tewanias,	(Seal)
or the Broken Twig.	
Sonachshowa,	(Seal)
or the Full Moon.	

N. B.—The two Munseys signed as being residents on the land,
were not owners. R. Butler.

Be it remembered, that on the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, in the sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, came personally, Joseph Nicholson, one of the witnesses within named, before me, James Biddle, Esq., President of the Court of

1235 113

The Territory Annexed to the State of Pennsylvania, begins on the South side of Lake Erie in the Meridional Tangent to the west end of Lake Ontario as a large Run Stone, inscribed on the East and West sides as follows viz.

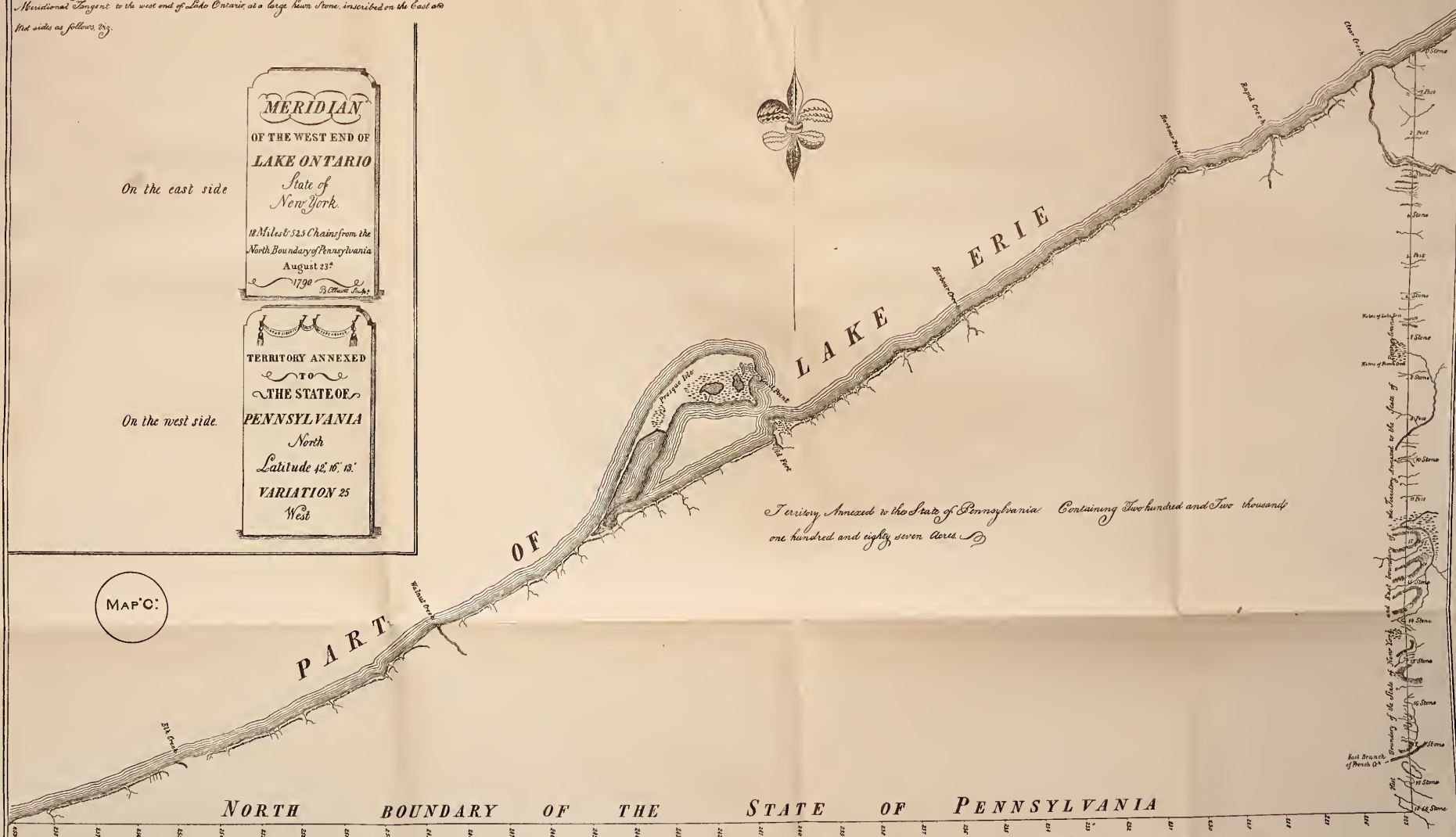
On the east side

MERIDIAN
OF THE WEST END OF
LAKE ONTARIO
State of
New York
18 Miles & 52 1/2 Chains from the
North Boundary of Pennsylvania
August 23^d
1790
B. M. Stone

On the west side

TERRITORY ANNEXED
TO
THE STATE OF
PENNSYLVANIA
North
Latitude 42° 16' 13"
VARIATION 25
West

MAP C



Territory Annexed to the State of Pennsylvania Containing Two hundred and Two thousand one hundred and eighty seven Acres

I do hereby certify, that the above is an accurate Map of the Territory annexed to the State of Pennsylvania

Signed, And^{rs} Elwell
(Copy)

Recorded Page 204 & 2



Common Pleas in the District consisting of the City & County of Philadelphia, and County of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware, and made oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he was present and saw the twenty four Grantors and two Commissioners in the within deed named, make the signature or marks to the said deed, and seal and deliver the same as their act and deed voluntarily and freely, and that said deponent subscribed himself as a witness to the execution thereof, and that he also saw the other seven witnesses subscribe their names within written respectively, to the same deed, and that the name Joseph Nicholson thereto subscribed is of his own proper handwriting. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Philadelphia, the same day and year aforesaid.

Joseph Nicholson,
James Biddle. (L. S.)

Inrolled in the Rolls office for the State of Pennsylvania, in Commission Book No. 1, page 309.

Witness my hand and seal of office, the 19th day of June, 1794.

Math'w Irwin, M. R.

A map showing the purchase of 1784, as consummated at Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, and also a map of the Triangle covered by the purchase at Fort Harmar on the 9th of January, 1789, are published herewith. (See Maps "B" and "C," herewith.)

The owners of real estate in the territory embraced in the descriptions as indicated by these purchases shown on the accompanying maps, rarely if ever pause to consider the contentions, the negotiations and the strategies which were employed in acquiring title from the Indian nations, and probably rarely have titles traced back to the Commonwealth or still farther back to the chartered rights of William Penn, and yet these chartered rights and these purchases of the Indians, reinforced by the conquests at arms constitute the fundamental rights upon which all titles in this part of Pennsylvania are based.

It is true, undoubtedly, that the titles are good and sufficient and will stand the test of time, but the amount paid the Indians for these lands, as indicated by the consideration named in their deeds, is entirely insignificant if judged by the value of property as it exists at this day, but in all affairs of life it seems proper that in the retrospective public acts, and individual acts, indeed, should be judged from the point of view existing at the time the transactions were made.

The Indians were, of course, without proper advisers. They may

have been imposed upon, for from whatever point of view we may observe the transaction in these purchases, it is apparent that the \$4,000 or \$5,000 in value of articles of clothing, ammunition, firearms, etc., were at most an infinitesimally small consideration for the vast territory from which millions and tens of millions of dollars worth of timber have been taken and placed in the markets of the world. This statement is emphasized when there is also taken into consideration the apparently inexhaustible supply of bituminous coal which underlies so vast a portion of the territory so purchased, and also the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of oil and fuel gas which have been produced from this territory, and which have by no means up to this time been exhausted.

These limitless values compared with the insignificant amount paid for the territory seem at first to furnish justification for the assertions by many that the white man has not treated the Indian fairly. All these assertions reflecting upon our forefathers are not based upon proper premises, for as a general thing the Indians had no more right to the territory than the white man. He was in one locality at one time and then he removed to distant territory, leaving nothing to establish or assert his claim to any particular part of the territory. Occasionally there were evidences of agricultural development, but very little of a substantial and permanent character, and the different nations or tribes were almost constantly at war with each other, the victors driving the vanquished from one part of the country to another, and the victors in turn being driven by some other nation to other localities which they had acquired by conquest, so it is unreasonable to assume that there was any fixed, well defined title, either by right of occupancy or other means to any particular part of the territory which may have been purchased from the Indians in their conferences which were held at Fort Stanwix, McIntosh and Harmar.

Certainly if the Indians were ever treated fairly by any of those who came to build a new republic on American soil, they were treated most kindly by those who were concerned in establishing the colony of Pennsylvania and by those who managed the affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania after it became one of the states of the American Union.

Cornplanter.

During all these negotiations with the Indians, the state of Pennsylvania and the government of the United States were greatly aided by a distinguished Seneca chief known in history as "the Cornplanter" and sometimes called "Captain Abeal." He and his people at times seem to have inhabited the territory, now eastern

Ohio and western Pennsylvania, extending as far south at least as the Ohio. He was a conspicuous figure in the negotiations at Fort Stanwix, and was of inestimable value to the Pennsylvania commissioners in consummating the treaty then and there effected. A glimpse of him through the full tide of civilization which now exists is justified for the reason that at an opportune time he was of priceless value in the consummation of plans which have resulted in great things for Pennsylvania.

Some knowledge may be had of this distinguished Indian from the correspondence held in relation to his visit to Philadelphia in 1790, six years subsequent to the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1784.

General Richard Butler, in 1789, wrote concerning him as follows:

"I beg leave to mention to your Excellency & Council that Capt'n Abeal, alias the Cornplanter, one of the principal Chiefs of the Seneca Tribe of the Six Nations, has been very useful in all the Treaties since 1784 inclusive, & particularly to the State of Penns'a, this he has demonstrated very fully, & his attachment at present to the State appears very great. This has induced me to suggest to your Excellency and Council whether it may not be good Pollicy in the state to fix this attachment by making it his interest to continue it. This from the Ideas he possesses of Civilization induces me to think if the state would be pleased to grant him a small tract of land within the late purchase, it would be very grateful to him, & have that Effect. This may be done in a manner that would render him service without lessening his influence with his own people or Exposing him to jealousy. The quantity need not be large, perhaps one thousand or fifteen hundred acres. How far your Excellency & Council may concur in this opinion will rest with your Excellency & them. My wishes for the quiet & interest of the state as well as the merits of the man, has induced me to take the liberty to mention this matter and hope the notice will be my apology.

I have the honor to be,

with the greatest respect,

Sir, your Excellency's most
obed. & very Hu'est.,

Rich'd Butler."

"Philad'a, 23d March, 1789.

"Directed,

"His Excellency, Thomas Mifflin, Esquire, President of the State of Penn'a, Philad'a."

Notwithstanding the invaluable services which were rendered the people of the state by Cornplanter, he seems to have been victimized by the lawless white portion of the people who visited the

western frontier. The treatment which he and his people received is disclosed in the letters which he himself addressed to the Supreme Executive Council and in the correspondence of the other officials and citizens, which are a matter of record among the proceedings of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Just at the time when the constitution was going into effect and after Washington had been inaugurated President of the United States, Cornplanter, with five other Indian chiefs, visited Philadelphia on the invitation of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, to lay before that organization an account of the hardships and the sufferings which he and his people endured on account of the aggressions, the trespassing and the unlawful and murderous assaults of the white people.

On the 23rd day of October, 1790, Cornplanter and his companions were introduced to Thomas Mifflin and the members of the Supreme Executive Council. Thomas Mifflin had been designated as Governor under the new constitution, but was still acting in the capacity of President of the Supreme Executive Council.

The manner of the introduction of these wild children of the forest, under the full blaze of modern civilization as it existed at that time in Philadelphia, is worthy of note. In the proceedings of the Supreme Executive Council a minute is recorded of this introduction of Cornplanter and his chiefs, as follows:

"Cornplanter and five other Indian Chiefs were introduced to Council, the President informed them the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania was happy to see them, and ready to hear what they have to say.

"Cornplanter:—Brothers, we were very happy when we received the answer to our letter sent to the Quaker State; we are very happy to see you. We could not come at the time appointed, it was two soon afterwards, when we were coming we heard of the murder of two of our people, I was obliged to satisfy my people. After I had satisfied my people, I received a message from the Shawnese and other nations that I should not come till we had a Council with them. When the fire was kindled with the Shawnese they brought a Virginia scalp and insisting on our seizing the scalp, or they would treat us the same as the Big Knife; we told them the Council was for peace not for war, I sent all the tribes to be at peace with the thirteen fires.

"Brothers:—I am much fatigued, I want to get a friend to write my speech, as no interpreter can do it as well as if it was wrote. I will be ready on Tuesday morning.

"President:—The Council have given orders to the Secretary to supply you with what is immediately necessary."

A study of the style of oratory of Cornplanter's address, both in

his written documents and his apparently oral deliverances, is of interest. It is peculiar, of course, to the style which characterizes all the Indian expressions and attempts at oratory. In these addresses delivered at Philadelphia there is lack of diction, lack of culture, and there is an absence of all that contributes to the making of chaste sentences and polished expressions, yet the frequency with which he addresses the "Quaker Fathers," and the references to the "Thirteen Fires" makes his style not unlike that which characterized Cicero in his addresses to the "Conscript Fathers."

By his reference to the "Thirteen Fires" he of course refers to the thirteen states which had just been formed into a compact under the constitution, after the close of the Revolutionary War. There is an aptness in such reference to the thirteen original states. From an Indian's point of view, a fire meant a tribe or an Indian nation, and he so designated the colonies as being thirteen different tribes or nations united as one, and called the same the "Thirteen Fires."

Cornplanters Address

In the opinion of the assembled Quaker State fathers and citizens of Philadelphia there was delivered an address by Cornplanter which will always be of interest and it is here inserted.

"The Fathers of the Quaker State, Obealc or Cornplanter, returns thanks to God for the pleasure he has in meeting you this day with six of his people.

Fathers:—Six years ago I had the pleasure of making peace with you, and at that time a hole was dug in the earth, and all contentions between my nation and you ceased and were buried there.

At a treaty then held at Fort Stanwix between the six nations of Indians and the Thirteen Fires, three friends from the Quaker State came to me and treated with me for the purchase of a large tract of land upon the Northern boundary of Pennsylvania, extending from Tioga to Lake Erie for the use of their warriors. I agreed to the sale of the same, and sold it to them for four thousand dollars. I begged of them to take pity on my nation and not buy it forever, they said they would purchase it forever, but that they would give me further one thousand dollars in goods when the leaves were ready to fall, and when I found that they were determined to have it, I agreed that they should have it. I then requested, as they were determined to have the land to permit my people to have the game and hunt upon the same, which request they complied with, and promised me to have it put upon record, that I and my people should have that privilege.

Fathers:—The six nations then requested that another talk might be held with the Thirteen Fires, which was agreed to, and a talk

was afterwards held between them at Muskingum. Myself with three of my chiefs attended punctually, and were much fatigued in endeavoring to procure the attendance of the other nations, but none of them came to the Council Fire except the Delawares and the Wyandots.

Fathers:—At the same treaty the Thirteen Fires asked me on which side I would die, whether on their side, or the side of those nations who did not attend the Council Fire. I replied, listen to me fathers of the Thirteen Fires, I hope you will consider how kind your fathers were treated by our fathers, the six nations, when they first came into this country, since which time you have become strong, insomuch, that I now call you fathers.

“In former days when you were young and weak I used to call you brother, but now I call you Father. Father, I hope you will take pity on your children, for now I inform you that I’ll die on your side. Now father I hope you will make my bed strong.

Fathers of the Quaker State:—I speak but little now, but will speak more when the Thirteen Fires meet, I will only inform you further, that when I had finished my talk with the Thirteen Fires, General Gibson, who was sent by the Quaker State, came to the fire, and said that the Quaker State had bought of the Thirteen Fires a tract of land extending from the Northern boundary of Pennsylvania at Conewango river to Buffalo creek on Lake Erie, and thence along the said Lake to the Northern boundary of Pennsylvania aforesaid. Hearing this I run to my father, and said to him father have you sold this land to the Quaker State, and he said he did not know, it might have been done since he came there. I then disputed with Gibson and Butler, who was with him about the same, and told them I would be satisfied if the line was run from Conewango river thro’ Chatochque Lake to Lake Erie, for Gibson and Butler had told me that the Quaker State had purchased the land from the Thirteen Fires, but that notwithstanding the Quaker State had given to me one thousand dollars in fine prime goods which were ready for me and my people at Fort Pitt, we then agreed that the line should be run from Conewango river thro’ Chatochque Lake into Lake Erie, and that one-half of the fish in Chatochque Lake should be mine and one-half theirs. They then said as the Quaker State had purchased the whole from the Thirteen Fires, that the Thirteen Fires must pay back to the Quaker State the value of the remaining land. When I heard this my mind was at ease, and I was satisfied. I then proposed to give a half mile square of land upon the line so agreed upon to a Mr. Hartzhorn who was an Ensign in Generals Harmar’s army out to a Mr. Britt a cadet who acted as a clerk upon the occasion, and who I well know by the name of Half-Town, for the purpose of their settling there to prevent any

mischief being committed in future upon my people's lands, and I hoped that the Quaker State would in addition thereto give them another half mile square on their side of the line so agreed upon for the same purpose, expecting thereby that the line so agreed upon would be known with sufficient certainty, and that no disputes would thereafter arise between my people and the Quaker State concerning it. I then went to my father of the Thirteen Fires and told him I was satisfied, and the coals being covered up I said to my children you must take your course right thro' the woods to Fort Pitt. When I was leaving Muskingum my own son who remained a little while behind to warm himself at the fire was robbed of a rifle by one of the white men, who I believe, to have been a Yankee. Myself with Mr. Joseph Nicholson and a Mr. Morgan then travelled three days together thro' the wilderness, but the weather being very severe they were obliged to separate from me, and I sent some of my own people along with Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Morgan as guides to conduct them on to Wheelen. After I had separated from Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Morgan, I had under my charge one hundred and seventy persons of my own nation consisting of men, women and children to conduct thro' the wilderness through heaps of briars, and having lost our way, we, with great difficulty reached Wheelen. When arrived there being out of provisions I requested of a Mr. Zanes to furnish me and my people with beaçon and flour to the amount of seventeen dollars, to be paid for out of the goods belonging to me and my people at Fort Pitte. Having obtained my request, I proceeded on my journey for Pittsburg, and about ten miles from Wheelen my party were fired upon by three white people, and one of my people in the rear of my party received two shot thro' his blanket.

"Fathers:—It was a constant practice with me throughout the whole journey to take great care of my people, and not suffer them to commit any outrage or drink more than what their necessities required. During the whole of my journey only one accident happened, which was owing to the kindness of the people of the town called Catfish, in the Quaker State, who, while I was talking with the head men of the town, gave to my People more liquor than was proper, and some of them got drunk, which obliged me to continue there with my People all night, and in the night my People were robbed of three rifles and one shot gun; and though every endeavour was used by the head men of the town upon complaint made to them to discover the perpetrators of the robbery, they could not be found; and on my People's complaining to me I told them it was their own faults by getting drunk.

"Fathers:—Upon my arrival at Fort Pitt I saw the goods which I had been informed of at Muskingum, and one hundred of the blank-

ets were all moth eaten and good for not'g, I was advised not to take the blankets, but the blankets which I and my People then had being all torn by the briars in our passage thro' the wilderness, we were under the necessity of taking them to keep ourselves warm; and what most surprised me, was that after I had received the goods they extinguished the fire and swept away the ashes, and having no interpreter there I would talk with no one upon the subject. Feeling myself much hurt upon the occasion, I wrote a letter to you Fathers of the Quaker State, complaining of the injury, but never received any answer. Having waited a considerable time, and having heard that my letter got lost, I wrote a second time to you Fathers of the Quaker State and then I received an answer.

"I am very thankfull to have received this answer, and as the answer entreated me to come and speak for myself, I thank God that I have this opportunity, I therefore, speak to you as fellows. I hope that you, Fathers of the Quaker State, will fix some person at Fort Pitt to take care of me and my People. I wish, and it is the wish of my People if agreeable to you that my present interpreter Joseph Nicholson, may be the person, as I and my People have a confidence in him, and are satisfied that he will always exert himself to preserve peace and harmony between you and us. My reasons for wishing an interpreter to be placed there, are that often times when my hunters and People come there, their canoes and other things are stolen, and they can obtain no redress, not having any person there on whom they can rely to interpret for them and see justice done to them.

"Fathers of the Quaker State:—About a year ago a young man, one of my Tribe, who lived among the Shawanese, was one of a party who had committed some outrages and stolen a quantity of skins the property of David Duncan, being at Fort Pitt, was seized by the White People there who would have put him into confinement and perhaps to death had not some of the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation, interfered and bound themselves to the said David Duncan, who insisted upon satisfaction, for payment of the sum of five hundred and thirty dollars for the said skins so stolen, upon which the young man aforesaid was released and delivered up to them. •

"Fathers of the Quaker State:—I wish now to acquaint you with what happened to one of my people about four years ago, four miles above Fort Pitt; A young man who was married to my wife's sister, when he was hunting, was murdered by a white man. There were three reasons for his being killed. In the first place he had a very fine riding horse; secondly, he was very richly drest, and had about him a good deal of silver; and thirdly, he had with him a very fine rifle. The white man invited him to his house, to light from his horse, and as he was getting off his horse, his head being rather

down, the white man struck him with a tomahawk on the head and killed him, and having plundered him, dragged him into the river. Upon the discovery of the murder, my people, with Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Duncan, had a great deal of trouble, and took a great deal of pains to find out the person who had committed the murder, and after three days' searching, they discovered him.

"Fathers of the Quaker State:—About five years ago, one of my Chiefs, named Half Town, was sent to Fort Pitt to deliver up into your hands your own flesh and blood who were taken in the war, and before he returned two horses were stolen from him by the white people. Now, Fathers, I will inform you of another accident which happened to my people last winter, fifteen miles below Fort Pitt. My nephew, with a hunting party, being there, was shot thro' the head in Mr. Nicholson's camp, the particulars of which Mr. Nicholson, who is here present can inform you of.

"Well, Fathers, I beg of you once more not to let such bad people be 'longside of me. And, Fathers, you must not think I or any of my people are bad or wish evil to you or yours, nor must you blame us for mischiefs that have been committed by the other nations. Fathers, consider me and my people, and the many injuries we have sustained by the repeated robberies, and in the murders & depredations committed by the whites against us.

"It is my wish and the wishes of my people to live peaceably and quietly with you and yours, but the losses we have sustained require some compensation. I have, with the consent of my people, agreed to receive from you eight hundred and thirty dollars, as a satisfaction for all losses and injuries I and my people have sustained, and this being paid me by you, to enable me to satisfy such of my people as have sustained those losses and suffered those injuries, we shall, I hope, in future, live peaceable together, and bury in the earth all ill will and enmity to each other.

"Fathers of the Quaker State:—I have now had the pleasure to meet you with six of my people. We have come a great way, by your desire, to talk with you and to shew to you the many injuries my nation has sustained: It now remains with you to do with me and my people what you please, on account of the present trouble which I and my people have taken for your satisfaction, and in compliance with your request.

"Fathers, having come this great way at your request, and as it is necessary for some of us to remain here to talk with the Thirteen Fires when they meet, I have concluded to send back four of my people, and to remain here myself with Half Town and my interpreter, Mr. Nicholson, until that time, which I hope you will approve of. But should you not approve of it, I must be under the neces-

sity of returning with the whole of my people, which will be attended with a considerable expence.

“Fathers of the Quaker State:—You have now got the most of our lands, and have taken the game upon the same. We have only the privilege of hunting and fishing thereon. I, therefore, would make this further request, that a store may be established at Fort Pitt for the accommodation of my people and other nations when they go out to hunt; and where they may purchase goods at a reasonable price. For, believe me, Fathers, you yourselves would be frightened were you to know the extravagant prices we are obliged to pay for the goods we purchase.

There is a man (Esquire Wilkie,) in Pittsburg, who has taken a great deal of pains to serve my people, and has pitied them; my people, when there, are very kindly treated by him, and give him a great deal of trouble, but he thinks nothing of it; he is the man my people wish should have the charge of the store.

Fathers of the Quaker State:—I have heard that you have been pleased to present to me a tract of land, but as yet I have seen no writings for the same; well, Fathers, if it is true that you have given me this tract of land, I can only thank you for the same, but I hope you will also give me tools and materials for working the same.

“Fathers of the Quaker State:—Five years ago, when I used to be with my present interpreter Joseph Nicholson, he took care of me and my people. Considering his services and the difficulties he underwent in his journey from Muskingum to Fort Pitt, the Six Nations wished to have him seated upon a tract of land of six miles square, lying in the Forks of Allegany river, and Broken Straw creek, and accordingly patented the same to him, this being the place where a battle was fought between my people and yours, and where about thirty of my people were beaten by him and twenty-five of your people, and where he was shot thro’ the thigh. Now, Fathers, it is my wish, and I tell you it is the wish of the whole six nations, in behalf of whom and myself, I request that you would grant and conform to our brother and friend, and before named Joseph Nicholson, the aforesaid tract of land, as described in our patent or grant to him.

This, Fathers, is all I have to say to the Quaker State, and I hope you will consider well all I have mentioned.

Philadelphia, October.

his
CORNPLANTER, +
mark.

his
 HALF + TOWN,
 mark.
 his
 BIG + TREE,
 mark.
 his
 JAMES + HUTCHINS,
 mark.

his
 SENECA + BILLY,
 mark.
 his
 JOHN + DECKART."
 mark.

Referring to the above address or communication, which was submitted to the Supreme Executive Council October 29, 1790, we find Cornplanter commencing by thanking Almighty God for the privilege he has of meeting with his Quaker Fathers. There is a vein of pathos in his reference to the proceedings at Fort Stanwix six years before, when he and his fellow chiefs conveyed the vast territory covered by that purchase for the sum of \$4,000, and when he referred to the fact that he begged of his white brethren that the land be not sold to the white people forever, indicating an idea that some time it should revert to the confederacy of Indian nations which he represented. The perpetual ownership was demanded and the Indians yielded for, as he said, the white people would have the land and he consented to the sale. There was a stipulation in the agreement, as he asserts, that the right to hunt upon the territory purchased should be reserved to the Indians, but in the deed which was given no reference is made to this right.

Cornplanter refers also to his great efforts in securing the deed from the Wyandottes and the Delawares, which was consummated at Fort McIntosh in January, 1785. He refers to his loyalty to the white people at this second conference when he was asked by the white Commissioner, "On which side will you die?" and he says that he responded that he would die for the "Thirteen Fires."

The burden of his speech at Philadelphia was the worthlessness of the blankets and other articles of clothing which had been furnished in pursuance of his negotiations with the white people. Probably the great source of complaint would have been taken away had no irresponsible parties practiced deception and ill treated the Indians by furnishing them at extravagantly high prices very poor qualities of goods. These were generally individual acts and they were certainly not in accordance with the well wishes of those who controlled the government which had its inception in the fraternal disposition and practices of William Penn.

The wounding of members of his own family, the stealing of their arms and canoes, the giving to his people of intoxicants, are all matters of complaint in the tale of woe which Cornplanter gave to the Quaker Fathers in his address at Philadelphia.

It seems that he had a desire to see the Great Chieftain of the "Thirteen Fires," General George Washington, then just serving his first year as President of the United States, for he made a special request of the President and members of the Supreme Executive Council that he might remain in the city until the arrival of the President.

Another request that he made was the desirability of having assigned to the uses of the Indians the territory at the mouth of the Brokenstraw. Few more lovely places are found in Pennsylvania than those surrounding the confluence of the Allegheny and Brokenstraw. The descendants of Cornplanter nearly all the years since he appeared in Philadelphia have encamped upon the banks of the Allegheny, which was called the "River Beautiful," and these encampments have usually been at or adjacent to the place at the confluence of these two rivers to which reference is made in Cornplanter's address at Philadelphia. He refers to a battle which was fought there at which some of his people were slain, and he probably had in his mind a desire to keep sacred the locality whereupon his people and the whites were engaged in battle.

The land which was finally given to Cornplanter was along the Allegheny river, and that upon which his descendants now live is near the New York state line on the west side of the river.

The state has attempted to establish schools among Cornplanter's tribes, and so far as might be practicable to teach them the useful arts and acquaint them with all the benefits of civilization. The lands seem now to be owned in common or largely so although by act of the Legislature power was given the courts by which it was possible to have these lands so divided that they might be owned in severalty.

It is nearly one hundred and fifteen years since Cornplanter made his famous appearance and delivered his unique address to the Quaker Fathers at Philadelphia, but as an echo of that day moving down across the space of time comes a letter from one of his alleged descendants, addressed to the new United States Senator from Pennsylvania Hon. Philander C. Knox, and by him referred to this Department for reply. It is a communication from one Jacobs, still to some extent complaining of the treatment of some of the white people and imploring the state's aid to protect them in the exercise of their rights to the full extent that is enjoyed by the white people.

While this letter does not pertain to the acquisition of title to the territory in northwestern Pennsylvania, it is submitted with this article solely upon the grounds of the similarity of its phraseology and expression to those in the address of Jacobs' ancient ancestor, Cornplanter, delivered before the Quaker Fathers at Philadelphia.

"Senate P. C. Knox

"Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Sir

"I will Introduce to you by my Self and behalf the Cornplanter Hiers. which I will explain to you below. I enclosed the an Act Passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania A relief for Said Cornplanter Hiers. Now we want to Know If We have right to give a White Man oil & Gas Lease without consent from the Legislature on our Lands. Two White Men came from Warren, Pa. Came here last Summer toke Some Leases for oil and Gas of the Indians. The Indians did not receive any thing when they Sign the Leases. The Lease Say one Dollar hand paid to each Signer They never receive any thing. when one year up they Should pay to the Indians \$10.00 per quarterly that will make \$40.00 per year for hold Reservation. they will hold for Twenty years If the Rental paid and $\frac{1}{2}$ of oil one hundred dollar for gas. We Indian here need a good White Man to take Oil & Gas lease, to make according to white people leaseing. Is oil around this Reservation The white people Leasing they bonus money

"I will you Please look in to it for us What can we do and give us advise I am remain Yours

"Yours Recpt

"THOS. W. JACOBS,

"Cornplanter
Pa.

"Warren Co.

"P S Please inform me If you think is proper"

The land which was given to Cornplanter, and upon which his heirs or descendents reside, in Warren county, was conveyed to him by virtue of an act of the General Assembly approved the first day of February, 1791.

"Sect. V. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor be authorized and empowered, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to direct the following tracts of land, free of all expences, viz: Six hundred acres on the west bank of Allegheny river, about three miles below the northern boundary of this state, including Jenuch Shadega town, and two islands nearly opposite said town; six hundred acres on the Allegheny river, including a Delaware town, by the Senacas called Conenugayya; and three hundred acres on Oil Creek, including an oil spring, near the Allegheny river; to be surveyed and patented to Corn-Planter, his heirs and assigns, forever, in virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; which said tracts, amounting to fifteen hundred acres, are hereby directed to be granted in

lieu of, and in full compensation for, fifteen hundred acres of land directed by the said resolution to be set apart, surveyed and granted to the said Corn-Planter, his heirs and assigns, forever.

William Bingham, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

Richard Peters, Speaker
of the Senate.

Approved, February the first, 1791.

Thomas Mifflin, Governor

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

A copy of the survey of the tract of land conveyed to Cornplanter under this act is submitted herewith. (See map marked "D.")

The influence of Cornplanter is also discovered and accentuated in the fact that upon a boulder in the court house grounds in the city of Canandaigua, New York, is a tablet upon which is commemorated the last treaty which was made with the Indians of the Six Nations at that place, whereon the names of the Indian Chiefs who appeared as participants in that treaty are engraved and among them is the name of Cornplanter, the same Indian Chief who took so conspicuous a part in the treaties made for the acquisition of lands within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Limitless Value of the Territory of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Having thus referred to the acquisition of title to the lands in northwestern Pennsylvania, especially those embraced within the limits of Erie and Crawford counties, it would be interesting to get a view of the territory thus acquired, as it appeared at the time, but it is to be regretted that the material for such a vision is somewhat limited. Probably as correct an idea as may be had of how highly the territory was prized is obtained from the fact that after the close of the Revolutionary War the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line were given lands in this territory in recognition of their loyal services to the new republic in the war for American Independence. In all probability the people of the State of Pennsylvania and of the nation in general possessed the most profound veneration and gratitude for the men who had established a new government on American soil, and no doubt it was their desire to do something which would convince the surviving veterans of that war of the high estimation in which they were held by the people of the new country. There was much mountain territory in Pennsylvania of but little value, and the State could have surveyed these mountain lands out to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution and to their heirs, but a desire to give the soldiers something of value led



North



the Legislature to appropriate large tracts of land in the north-western section of the State, to be surveyed and allotted to the patriotic soldiers through whose services, sacrifices and heroism British arms had been conquered and American Independence established.

Laws having been passed appropriating these lands and providing also for their surveys to these veterans, deputy surveyors were selected to survey the tracts and were sent into that then wild country for that purpose. A man who had rendered distinguished services during the war for independence and who had attained the rank of a general, was given some power to supervise, or at least to keep a watch over the operations of these surveyors, to the end that their duties might be intelligently discharged, and that lands might be selected for the veterans of the war which were susceptible of cultivation and were of value as agricultural lands. The man selected by the proper authorities was General William Irvine. He was a native of Ireland and at the time of selection was residing at Carlisle in Cumberland county. His visit to the locality of the Donation lands gives us a little glimpse of the territory as it appeared to him at that early day.

Leaving Fort Pitt, General Irvine proceeded over the old path that led from Fort Pitt to Venango, LeBoeuf and Presque Isle. Some of the land he found fertile, especially that along the Allegheny river and French creek. Other portions of the territory he characterized as poor and practically valueless for agricultural purposes, but all of it, according to the report, was supplied with beautiful streams and great numbers of copious springs. The lands which he appears to have found of greatest value and of highest fertility were those along French Creek, in the vicinity of Fort LeBoeuf.

In some portions of the territory he found a vast extent of country covered with fallen chestnut timber of prodigious size. He speaks of the lofty oak, of the vast forests of pine. He found extensive ridges of beech, maple and other hard woods, and apparently a limitless amount of hickory.

Having arrived at the confluence of the Allegheny river and French creek, he speaks of the splendor of the surrounding country and the beauty of the scenery which met his eyes in every direction. He was then in the locality where the French had built a fort, and near which subsequently stood Fort Venango and Fort Franklin and in this locality also were the graves of many soldiers and many Indians who had either died here, or lost their lives in the contentions for their asserted rights either as aborigines or as representing the claims of those who were on the crest of advancing civilization.

Here also Washington arrived on the fourth day of December, 1753, on his famous mission to meet the French commandant at Fort LeBoeuf. It was at the confluence of these two rivers that the French, in their efforts to assert their claims, sunk in the bed of the Allegheny a metal plate upon which was inscribed their declaration of rights, this location being where now stands the beautiful little city of Franklin.

Further up the Allegheny he describes the appearance of Oil creek with the peculiar substances which he then found floating upon the water as they were borne on the currents of this creek down to the broader waters of the Allegheny. Up to that, Oil creek, according to his statement had never appeared upon any of the maps which had been made of that portion of the territory of Pennsylvania. He describes it as being a stream about one hundred yards wide at its mouth and retaining its width up to its first fork (which is now the location of the city of Titusville), twenty miles, as he claims, from its confluence with the Allegheny. He describes it as being sufficiently navigable for large boats, even to the extent of the navigable possibilities of French creek.

Realizing the great oil development in Pennsylvania, which began on Oil creek in the early sixties, there is remarkable interest in his description of this stream as he found it during his investigations in 1785. At that early day he found oil floating upon the surface of its waters. He was of the opinion that the substances which he saw on the surface impregnated the whole body of the water, but on a close examination he ascertained that the peculiar purple substance was only found on top of the water, and further investigations made by him, according to his statement, disclosed two places in the bottom of the stream from which this oily substance oozed, rising quickly to the surface of the water and spreading over practically the whole width of the stream. Even at this early day not only the Indians, but the white people were accustomed to use this substance for medicine, believing that it had medical properties such as to cure many of the thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to.

Leaving this interesting point, which is now the location of the thriving municipality of Oil City, he proceeded further up the Allegheny and describes the beauty of the islands which he found as gems in the river, and the lofty hills or mountains on either side of the picturesque and beautiful stream. At some point of the river, he describes a locality where there is an Indian burying ground and in which tradition asserted that some ancient, powerful chieftian had been buried hundreds of years prior to his visitation in this locality.

Reaching the mouth of Brokenstraw creek, earlier called Bockaloons, he refers to the extensive and fertile bottom lands there found

and to a hill called by the Indians "Paint Hill," from which red ocher was obtained and generally used by the Indians. Here he found on the hillsides and in the valleys great forests of pine, which stood until about two or three decades ago, as fine and as beautiful a primeval forest of pine as could be found anywhere on the American continent.

Proceeding further up the "River Beautiful" he arrived at the mouth of the Conewango where he found a tract of land of rare beauty and fertility from which a magnificent view was had of the waters up and down the Allegheny and up the Conewango, which is the outlet of the far famed Chautauqua Lake, then designated by him in his description as "Jadaque Lake."

Here he seems to have paused in his northward movements exploring the Conewango only a short distance above its confluence with the Allegheny, depending upon one of his guides, a Senaca Chief, for the descriptions which he gives of the Conewango and the Allegheny above their confluence.

From the Conewango he retraced his steps down the Allegheny, according to his statement, for about 23 or 24 miles, which brought him into the vicinity of either the present town of Tidioute, or Hickory, from which place he journeyed in a northwesterly direction striking Oil creek again at its first fork up from the Allegheny, thus arriving in the territory on which Titusville now stands. Here he mentions the existence of great forests of pine of sufficient height to be used for making masts. Proceeding up the west branch of this creek, which he describes as being beautiful, some fifteen miles, he seems to have taken a more westerly direction and ascended the ridges to the westward of the west branch of Oil creek. He speaks of the copiousness and number of the springs which are found along this ridge and seems to have been of the opinion that the waters flowing westwardly from these springs were discharged into Sugar creek, which flows into French creek only a short distance above the site of the present city of Franklin. In this he was probably mistaken, as in his subsequent narrative he describes these waters as being the most easterly branch of French creek, which is not the case with the stream called Sugar creek, and as his purpose seems to have been the visitation of territory whereon the Donation lands were located, it is more reasonable to assume that the water drainage to which he referred was that of the most easterly branch of French creek which rises to the south of the city of Corry, flowing north, then west and into the main branch of French creek in the township of LeBoeuf, near Fort LeBoeuf, and on the waters of which a great portion of the Donation lands are located.

From Fort LeBoeuf and Venango General Irvine seems to have

examined other lands to the west of the Allegheny river which were also appropriated for the benefit of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War and their heirs and legal representatives.

So interesting a history of the then undeveloped territory to the north and west of the Allegheny and Conewango creek deserves a place in any history which may be written of that part of the State. Placing so high a value upon this descriptive report of General Irvine, we publish it herewith:

Gen'l. Wm. Irvine to Pres. Dickinson—Donation Lands, 1785

To His Excell'y, John Dickinson, Esq.

Carlisle, August 17, 1785.

Sir,

You have herewith transmitted my description of the donation tract of country, together with a sketch. These will I hope prove satisfactory to your Excellency and the honorable the Council, and answer the public purposes for which they are designed.

I observed in a former Letter that few of the deputy surveyors, attended on my first going into the country, these agreed to postpone the Business till September. On my return to Fort Pitt after my tour, so late as July, I found three of the Gentlemen preparing to set out to survey. I did not consider it my duty to attend so small a number of them as it would be spending the public money and my own time to little purpose, besides the law gives me no other control over them than to report to the Surveyor General should they neglect or delay performing their duty. And I find sundry of them conceive they have not only a right, but are in some measure obliged to survey the land, good or bad as each of them are instructed to survey a certain number of lots, for instance 260 of different descriptions and sizes without any regard to water, bottom, upland or any of the usual modes observed in laying of land. "Several of the districts has not 20 lot of good land in them, yet the deputies are each instructed to survey upwards of 260, when others contain, perhaps double the quantity directed."

Unless the Surveyor General alters his instructions materially, or Council, or the Assembly, take order in the premises, the whole end designed will be defeated as no man of common understanding will accept of pay for surveying such land.

I am of opinion there is more than sufficient of good land on the Tract appropriated to answer the purpose, provided the Western Boundary Line of the State strikes the west Branch of Beaver Creek as high as is generally supposed. Mr. McLane is of opinion it will cross, at least, sixteen miles higher than where his line does. In this case I propose this alteration for the consideration of Coun-

cil, that the deputies be instructed to begin at the west line of the state and survey all the land on the several branches of Beaver within the tract, before any other is laid off, if this should not prove sufficient, then proceed to the forks and upper branches of Tunek and Oil Creeks for the remainder. This mode will, I conceive, be better for the troops as their settlement, or vicinity to others, will be more compact, consequently the land more valuable and it will certainly be more advantageous to the state, as whatever lands of value may be along the River and upper end of the Tract will be reserved unculled, to dispose of as may be judged most expedient; and notwithstanding the spots of good Land are detached; yet some of them are of such excellent quality, and so well situated on account of Water Carriage, easy communication with Lake Erie, and so well calculated for stock farms, that the state may be much benefitted by reserving them for future disposal.

This mode will occasion an alteration, perhaps with respect to the number of deputies as fewer than the present number appointed would execute this mode best, and four or five would doubtless perform the Business, provided they are allowed to employ assistants; these four or five might have constant communication with each other, and act as it were superintendents over the assistants, by which they could determine when the number of Lots of each class required is done. I know it may be urged in opposition to this, that sundry of these Gentlemen have already gone to considerable expence in equipping themselves for the business and that it will be hard to dismiss them under these circumstances. To this I answer that the private advantage of two or three men ought not to be put in competition with that of as many thousands, particularly where the interest of the state at large is concerned also. I farther answer that these men may be employed by the principals and I will venture to assert, that some of them are scarce fit even for this subordinate station, as perhaps the first chain or compass they ever saw was purchased for this occasion. The number, however, that I have proposed may be found among the Gentlemen who understand both Theory & Practice extremely well and are men of approved integrity, and I believe the state will find their account in this or some such mode, if they even pay the trifling expence these Gentlemen have been at.

I have the honor to be,

with the greatest Respect,

Sir, Your Excellency's most

obedient humble servant,

Wm. Irvine.

Notes taken and observations made (by) the Agents appointed to

explore the tract of country presented by the state to the late troops of the Pennsylvania Line, of the American Army.

In exploring the donation land, I begun on the Line run by Mr. McLane between that and the tract appropriated for redeeming depreciation certificates which he ascertained by a due North Line to be near thirty miles from Fort Pitt, and by the Common computation along the path leading from Fort Pitt to Venango on the mouth of French Creek, which some affirm was actually measured by the French when they possessed that country. I found it forty miles; East of this path along Mr. McLanes Line for five or six miles, the land is pretty level, well watered with small springs, and of tolerable quality, but from thence to the Allegheny River which is about Twenty-five miles due East, there is no land worth mentioning fit for cultivation; as far as French Creek all between the Venango Path and the Allegheny there is very little land fit for cultivation, as it is a continued chain of high barren mountains except small breaches for Creeks and Rivulets to disembogue themselves into the River. These have very small bottoms.

As I proceeded along the path leading to French Creek about five miles to a Branch of Beaver or rather in this place called Canaghquese I found the land of a mixed quality, some very strong and broken with large quantities of fallen Chestnut interspersed with strips covered with Hickory, lofty oak, and for under Wood or Brush, Dogwood, Hazel, &c.; along the Creek very fine rich and extensive bottoms in general fit for meadows; from hence to another branch of said Creek called Flat Rock Creek, about ten miles distant, the land is generally thin, stony and broken, loaded, however, with Chestnut Timber, the greatest part of which lies flat on the earth, which renders it difficult travelling—at the usual crossing place on the last named Creek, there is a beautiful fall over a Rock ten or twelve feet high, at the fording immediately above the fall, the bottom is one entire Rock, except some small perforations which is capacious enough to receive a horses foot and leg—it is here about forty yards wide and runs extremely rapid. From flat Rock to Sandy Creek by Hutchins & Scull called, Lycomie, is about Twenty-four miles; on the first twelve there are a considerable quantity of tolerable level lands tho' much broken with large stony flats, on which grows heavy burthens of Oak, Beech and Maple, particularly seven or eight miles from the Creek there is a plain or savannah three or four miles long, and at least two wide, without anything to obstruct the prospect, except here and there a small grove of lofty Oaks or Sugar Tree, on the skirts the ground rises gradually to a moderate height from which many fine springs descend, which water this fine Tract abundantly—along these Rivulets small but fine spots of meadow may be made, from hence the remaining twelve miles

to Sandy Creek is a ridge or mountain, which divides the waters of the Allegheny, the Beaver and Ohio, and is from East to West at least three times as long as it is Broad—on the whole of this there is little fit for cultivation, yet some of it is well calculated for raising stock. But a person must be possessed of very large Tracts to enable him to do even this to purpose.

From Sandy to French Creek is about seven or eight miles from the mouth, but it soon Forks into many small runs, and is but a few miles from the mouth to the source—there are two or three small bottoms only on this Creek—to French Creek is one entire hill, no part of which is by any means fit for cultivation.

On the lower side, at the mouth of French Creek, where the Fort called Venango formerly stood, there is three or four hundred acres of what is commonly called upland or dry bottom, very good land. On the North East side, about one mile from the mouth, another good bottom begins of four or five hundred acres, and on the summits of the hills on the same side, tho' high, there is a few hundred acres of land fit for cultivation—this is all in this neighborhood nearer than the first fork of the Creek; which is about eight miles distant. On the Road leading from French to Oil Creek within about three miles and a half of Venango, there is a Bottom of fine land on the Bank of the Allegheny, containing four or five hundred acres, there is little beside to Oil Creek fit for cultivation.

French Creek is one hundred and fifty yards wide.

From French to Oil Creek is about eight miles—this is not laid down in any map, notwithstanding it is a large stream not less than eighty, or perhaps a hundred yards wide at the mouth, a considerable depth, both of which it retains to the first fork, which is at least twenty miles up, and I am certain is as capable of rafting timber or navigating large boats on as French Creek in the same seasons this high. On the North East or upper side of this creek, at the mouth, is four or five hundred acres of good bottom, and about a mile up there is another small bottom on the South West side, which is all the good land to the first fork.

Oil Creek has taken its name from an oil or bituminous matter being found floating on the surface. Many cures are attributed to this oil by the natives, and lately by some whites, particularly Rheumatic pains and old Ulcers; it has hitherto been taken for granted that the water of the Creek was impregnated with it, as it was found in so many places, but I have found this to be an error, as I examined it carefully and found it issuing out of two places only—these two are about four hundred yards distant from (each) other, and on opposite sides of the Creek. It rises in the bed of the creek at very low water, in a dry season I am told it is found without any mixture of water, and is pure oil; it rises, when the

creek is high, from the bottom in small globules, when these reach the surface they break and expand to a surprising extent, and the flake varies in color as it expands; at first it appears yellow and purple only, but as the rays of the sun reach it in more directions, the colors appear to multiply into a greater number than can at once be comprehended.

From Oil Creek to Cuskakushing, an old Indian Town, is about seventeen miles—the whole of this way is barren, high mountains, not fit for cultivation; the mountain presses so close on the River that it is almost impassible, and by no means impracticable when the River is high, then travellers either on foot or horseback are obliged to ascend the mountain and proceed along the summit.

At Cuskushing there is a narrow bottom about two miles long, good land, and a very fine Island fifty or sixty acres, where the Indians formerly planted corn. From Cuskushing to another old Indian Town, also on the bank of the River, is about six miles; this place is called Canenacai, or Hickory Bottom; here is a few hundred acres of good land and some small Islands, from hence to a place named by the natives the Burying Ground, from a tradition they have that some extraordinary man was buried there many hundred years ago, is about thirteen miles; most of this way is also a barren and a very high mountain, and you have to travel greatest part of the way in the Bed of the River. To Brokenstraw Creek, or Bockaloons, from the last named place is about fourteen miles, here the hills are not so high or barren, and there are sundry good bottoms along the River. About half way there is a hill called by the Indians Paint Hill, where they find very good red oker. Brokenstraw is thirty yards wide, there is a fine situation and good bottom near the mouth on both sides, but a little way up the creek large hills covered with pine make their appearance. From Brokenstraw to Canewago is eight or nine miles—here is a narrow bottom, interspersed with good dry land and meadow Ground all the way, and there is a remarkable fine tract at the mouth of Conewago, of a thousand or perhaps more acres, from the whole of which you command a view up and down the main branch of Alleghany, and also up Conewagoo a considerable distance. Conewagoo is one hundred and fifty yards wide, and is navigable for large boats up to the head of Jadaque Lake, which is upwards of fifty miles from its junction with the east branch of the River. The head Jadaque Lake is said to be only twelve miles from Lake Erie, where it is also said the French formerly had a Fort and a good Waggon Road from it to the Lake. Conewagoo forks about thirty miles from the mouth of the East Branch, is lost in a morass where the Indians frequently carried their canoes across into a large creek

called the CATERAQUE, which empties into the lake forty or fifty miles above Niagara.

This account of the Branches of Conewagoo I had from my Guide, an Indian Chief of the Senacas, a native of the place, and an intelligent white man, who traversed all this country repeatedly. I have every reason to believe the facts are so—tho' I do not know them actually to be so as I went only a small distance up this creek, being informed there is no land fit for cultivation to the first fork or to the lower end of Jadaque Lake, which begins seven miles up the West Branch, except what has already been mentioned at the mouth of the creek, the appearance of the country, in a view taken from the summit of one of the high hills, fully justified this Report, as nothing can be seen but one large chain of mountains towering above another—here, perhaps, it may not be amiss to insert the supposed distances in a collected view—and First from Fort Pitt to Mc'Lenes, ... 40 miles.

To fourth branch of Canaghquese, ...	5
Rocky, or Flat Rock Creek, ...	10
Sandy Creek, ...	24
French Creek, ...	8
Oil Creek, ...	6
Cuskacushing, ...	17
Cananacai, ...	6
The Burying Ground, ...	13
Brokenstraw, ...	14
Conewagoo, ...	9
	154

Deduct from Fort Pitt to Mc'Lenes line between the depreciation and donation tracts,	40
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Leaves the donation land to be	114 miles long.
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For the same reason that I did not proceed far up Conawagoo, I returned the most direct Road to the burying Ground—here three old Indian paths take off, one to Cayahaga, on Lake Erie, one to Cuskusky, on the west branch of Beaver Creek, and the third to a Salt spring, higher up the same branch of Beaver—from hence I crossed the chain of mountains, which runs along the River, and in travelling what I computed to be about twenty five miles, reached the first fork on Oil Creek, on the most easterly Branches, there are vast quantities of white Pine, fit for masts, Boards, &c. In this fork is a large Body of tolerable good land, tho' high, and along the West Branch very rich and extensive Bottoms fit for meadow, of the first quality—this continues about fifteen miles along the creek,

which is a beautiful stream, from thirty to forty yards wide, and pretty deep. From the West Branch of Oil Creek I proceeded on a Westerly course, about ten miles along a ridge which is difficult to ascend, being high and steep, but when you get up it is flat on the summit, four or five miles broad, very level, and fine springs issue from the declivity on both sides, the land heavily loaded with Hickory, large oak, maple, and very large Chestnut. From the West End of this Ridge several large springs rise, which form the most Easterly branch of French Creek—there are five branches of this Creek, which is called Sugar Creek, by Mr. Hutchins, all of which have fine Bottoms, excellent for meadow and pasturage, but the upland or ridges between are stony, cold, moist and broken, chiefly covered with Beech, Pine and scrubby Chestnut.

At the fork or junction of Sugar Creek with the main or West Branch of French Creek, (which is only eight miles up from Venango,) there is some fine plains or savannahs, and a large quantity of meadow ground—there are but few bottoms, and little or no upland besides what is above mentioned, for twenty miles up this branch, where there is a considerable quantity of excellent meadow ground, beside which there is not much good land until you reach Le Berroff (Boeuf?)

From Venango, I returned along the path leading to Pittsburg to within about seven miles of Flat Rock Creek—here I took a West course along a large dividing Ridge already noticed, about ten miles, where I struck a branch of Canaghquenesse, or Beaver, about thirty yards wide, and which joins Flat Rock before it empties into the main branch of Canaghquenesse—on this creek is very fine and large bottoms, and in some places some good upland, tho' much broken with high barren hills and some deep morasses. This creek is not laid down in any map that I have seen. After having explored this creek and Lands adjacent, I proceeded on a South course till I struck Mr. McLene's line within eight miles of the Great Beaver Creek, which I followed to the Creek; all this distance is very hilly, there are some small bottoms, but the major part of those eight miles is not fit for cultivation.

From where Mr. McLene's line strikes the great or West Branch of the Beaver, I continued exploring the country up the several western branches of the Beaver, viz, the most Westerly, and two branches denominated the Shenango. This distance from the above named line to an old Moravian Town is three or four miles, from thence to Shenango, two and a half or three miles; thence to a fork or second branch, two miles; from the mouth of Shenango to Cuskuskey, on the West Branch, is six or seven miles, but it was formerly all called Cuskuskey by the natives along this branch as high

as the Salt spring, which is twenty-five miles from the mouth of Shenango.

There is such a similarity in almost all the lands on all the branches of Beaver Creek, that a particular description of each would be mere (repetition). I shall therefore only briefly observe that the bottoms generally are the most excellent that can be well imagined, and are very extensive—the upland is hilly, and some bad, but most of the hills are fertile and very rich soil—from the falls of the Great Beaver up to the head of the West Branch, and twenty miles up the Shenango branch, is to a considerable distance on either side those creeks, there is little land but may be cultivated, and I believe no country is better watered.

I herewith transmit a sketch of that part of the country only which my duty as Agent obliged me to explore. This, together with the Remarks here contained will, I flatter myself, give a juster idea of the tract than any map yet published. Tho' I do not pretend to say it is correct, as the distances are all supposed, and there are probably several omissions in this sketch, yet more creeks, hills, &c., are noticed than have been before, and their real courses and near connections & division by Hills & Ridges ascertained.

No Creek is laid down or branch which is not upwards of Twenty yards wide—smaller runs are not noticed—on the whole I have endeavored as well in the remarks as in the sketch, so far as I have gone, to answer the end for which I was appointed Agent, as well as in my power

Wm. Irvine, Agent.

N. B. The dotted lines show the several courses taken in exploring the country on the Sketch—beside the several offsets were made to gain summits of Hills for the benefit of prospects. All the Branches of Canaghqueneese, which are six or seven in number, join and form one large Creek before it enters the Beaver, the junction is about eleven miles above the mouth of Beaver from above the falls, and four below McLene's line. I have been unavoidably obliged to leave the North and West lines open in the sketch, as I could not do otherwise till these boundary lines are run; this also prevented my completing the business, not being able to determine perhaps within several miles, where the lines may run. I am persuaded the State of Pennsylvania might reap great advantages by paying early attention to the very easy several communications with Lake Erie from the Western parts of their country, particularly Conewagoo; French Creek and the West Branch of Beaver, from a place called Mahoning to where it is navigable for small craft is but thirty miles to Cayuhuga River, which empties into the Lake. A good Waggon Road may be made from Fort Pitt to the mouth of

French Creek, & all the way from the mouth of Beaver to Cayuhuga, which is not more than 80 miles. The breadth of the Tract cannot be ascertained till the Western Boundary is run. Mr. McLene suspends for this reason extending his line further West than the Great Beaver, which he has found to be 47 miles from the mouth, Mogwolbughtitum, from this part of Beaver Creek it is conjectured the West line of the State will run 10 or 12 miles.—(Letter Book, Vol. I., p. 344-50.)

The Beauty and Wealth of the Triangle Territory.

There is thus presented a fair view of this territory within the Indian purchase of 1784, which territory now constitutes so valuable, interesting, important and wealthy a portion of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

If we turn from this description of the territory to that more recently purchased from the government of the United States and from the Indians, hereinbefore referred to as the Triangle, we shall also find a tract of land which could scarcely have been surpassed in beauty, in the grandeur of its forests, or in the fertility of its soil. Travel wherever we may, in whatever state or in whatever country, there will scarcely be found farmers who live in greater luxury or are better circumstanced than are those who ply the agriculturist's avocation along the lake shore, within the limits of the county of Erie.

Here are found the kindly fruits of the earth in limitless abundance; here the apple and peach trees are fruited deep; here are grown grapes of all the best species that can scarcely be equalled anywhere on earth; grapes so rich in flavor; "Grapes with juices so crowded up, as breaking through their native cup." It is a land as fair as the garden of the Lord; plenty abounds on all sides, for prosperity is possessed by all.

This is the situation in this year of our Lord 1905, but how did it appear to those commissioners who went to purchase it of the Indians and to those who made reports of its appearance before the dawn of the last century? Seeing the splendor of this territory as it is presented to us to-day, it is well by contrast to see it through the eyes of Colonel Andrew Porter, who in 1788 described it in his communication to Benjamin Franklin, then President of the Supreme Executive Council, as follows:

Col. Andrew Porter to Pres. Franklin, 1788.

Gentlemen,

Agreeably to your request I have herein drawn up a Description



Vacant Land.



J. John Hume D.S.

To John Lukens Esquire }
Surveyor General }

Twenty fifth day of February 1900.
 Isaac B. Brown
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

of the Country lying between the northern boundaries of this State and Lake Erie, west of the State of New York, viz:

The soil will come under the description Tolarable good. The country is clear of Mountains and but very little broken with Hills. In many parts of it are very rich Tracts of land, and some parts are rather wet & swampy—It abounds with a great variety of Timber, such as Sugar Trees, Beech, Ash, Hickory, Black, Red and White Oak, Chestnut, Cherry, Hemlock, White Pine, Sycamore, Elm, Cow-cumber, Aspen, Birch, Poplar, Walnut, &c.

From the north west Corner of this State the general direction of Lake Erie is North 65° East for upwards of sixty Miles so that the angle made with the northern boundary Line is 25° .

The Bay of Presque Isle is a safe Harbour for shipping and the only one (on this side) from Gayahoga to the lower end of the Lake. The distance from Presque Isle to La Bauf, on the French Creek is about 15 miles, and the ground sufficiently firm to admit of a good Road the whole way with little or no bridging.

The western boundary of the State of N. York has not yet been ascertained, probably it may fall a few miles East of the Canawango River.—This River is boatable to the upper end of Chadaghque Lake, from thence there is a portage of about 9 Miles to Lake Erie.

The above described Tract of Country may contain between 7 and 800,000 Acres.

I am with Respect, Gentlemen,
your obedt. Humble Servt.,

Andw. Porter.

Directed,

His Excel'ency the President and Supreme Executive Council
Pennsylvania.

Indorsed,

Montgomery County, Febry. 16th, 1788.

Adlum's Map of Reserve Tract at Presque Isle.

Although the title to the Triangle was not acquired until 1792, the State of Pennsylvania had taken considerable interest in the territory within the limits of the Triangle, especially that located in the vicinity of Presque Isle, for it appears that the General Assembly on March 24, 1789, gave direction for the survey of a reserve tract at Presque Isle, which survey was made on the 27th, 28th and 29th days of July, 1789. A certified copy of the survey of this reserve tract accompanies this paper. (See map marked "E.")

This map shows the location in strong outlines of the tract, the most eastern corner, on the lake, being a maple, the southeast corner a hickory, the southwest corner an ash by a walnut, and the northwest corner, on the lake shore, a white hickory.

It shows the outlines of Mill creek and Garrison run, but the point at which Garrison run now flows into the lake is much farther to the East than it appears to have been when this survey was made in 1789.

The point on the survey which attracts most attention and around which there is clustered much interesting history and pathos, is that where the French fort is indicated, which was probably built in 1753, and from which, in double dotted lines, is shown the road to LeBoeuf which was built cotemporary with the building of the fort at Presque Isle. Over this road marched some 1,500 French soldiers whose purpose was, as before indicated, to take possession in behalf of the French government.

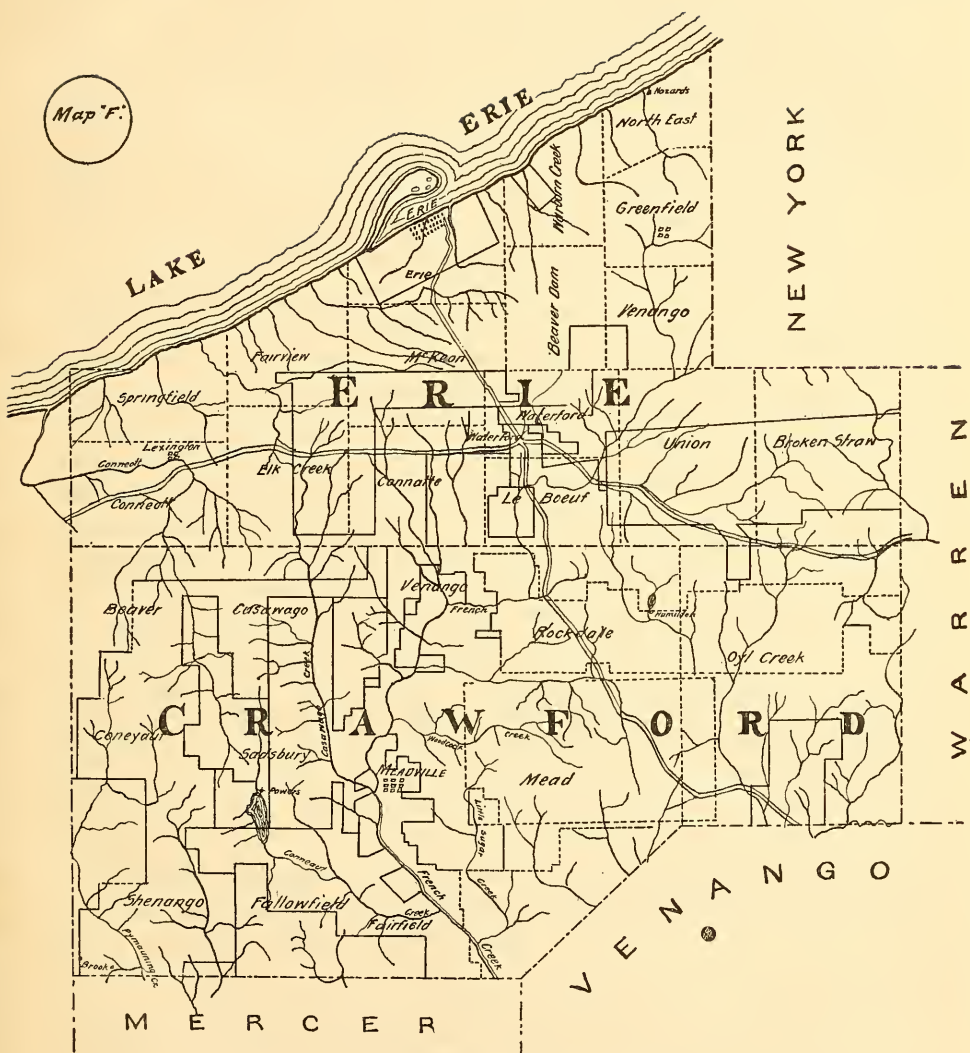
From this line of road near where the "Ridge Road" is now located a single dotted line extends westward indicating a path which was probably the means of transportation and communication between a few stray settlers who may have wandered into the then vast wilderness along the lake shore, and which was also probably a path made by the Indians.

Looking at this map and remembering that on the territory embraced within it is situated a thriving and progressive city, teeming with great commercial interests, manufacturing establishments whose productions go to all the markets of the world, where reside people who are abreast of all there is in advancing civilization, education and culture, and that the territory surrounding this reserve tract is thickly populated, all the lands in the vicinity being as fertile and as productive as any that can be found in the country, we realize what a vast change has taken place since this deputy surveyor made his map one hundred and fifteen years ago.

It is true there is but little information disclosed by the limited data upon this map, but what is given is of inestimable value in that there are clearly indicated the conditions which were found at that early day when the State of Pennsylvania was negotiating with other states and with the government of the United States for the acquisition of this particular territory and of all that territory within what is known as the Triangle.

Howell's Pennsylvania Map of 1792-1806.

It appears from the records of this office that in 1792 Reading Howell, of Philadelphia, a civil engineer, commenced the preparation of a map of Pennsylvania, having filed with the Librarian of Congress the title which he proposed to give to his map. A copy of this map is on file in the Land Office Bureau of this Department, from which a tracing has been made of the two counties Erie and Crawford, and this tracing accompanies this paper. (See map marked "F.")



ATRACING EXTRACT
FROM A MAP PUBLISHED BY
READING HOWELL
Between the years 1792 and 1806.

It appears that this map was not fully completed until the year 1806. At the time the map was commenced northwestern Pennsylvania was still a part of Allegheny county, and that part which was known as the Triangle had probably not been conveyed to the State of Pennsylvania, for it was not until the year 1792, when the title to this map was filed with the Librarian of Congress, that George Washington, as President, and Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State, conveyed to the State of Pennsylvania the territory within the Triangle. In considering the territory within the Triangle, it must be remembered that Connecticut claimed it, that Massachusetts also laid claim to it, as did likewise the State of New York. However, all ceded their rights to the national government, and the conveyance, as before indicated, was made to Pennsylvania, after which time, until 1800, the territory was embraced within the county of Allegheny, and since then, within the county of Erie.

As a point of interesting history, it may not be improper to observe that while Connecticut yielded its claim to the territory within the Triangle, it still asserted its claim to territory along the lake to the west of the Pennsylvania boundary, which became known and is still known as "Connecticut's Western Reserve in Ohio."

A study of the map as made by Reading Howell gives evidence of advanced civilization. That which had theretofore been known on the maps as Presque Isle is changed to Erie and the county is divided into several townships. Waterford, near Fort LeBoeuf first appears upon the map, as do also Lexington, and Hazards, probably the name of a farmer near the town of North East, in Erie county, in whose name—Ebenezer Hazard, a warrant was taken out of the Land Office, as appears by one of the surveys in the connected draft of tracts of land upon which North East is now situated.

In Crawford county, Meadville, which appears to have been first started by one David Mead, a military officer and surveyor, appears upon this map. The county is divided into several townships and there must have been a sprinkling of settlements throughout the territory.

As before seen, the population of the county in 1800 was 2,346 and it must have increased considerably from 1800 to 1806, about the time when the work was done on the Howells map for this part of Pennsylvania.

An interesting feature in observing this map is the entire absence of cities, boroughs and villages, which are now everywhere throughout the territory in these two counties and which contribute so largely to the wealth, the interests and the glories of these northwestern counties.

The means of communication and transportation between the early settlers of this territory must have been extremely limited.

for there are very few roads found on the map; one leading to the eastward, one to the southward, one to the westward and one to the city of Erie, all meeting at and diverging from Waterford, the location of old Fort LeBoeuf.

In this connection it is proper to say that from the old records of this office and from the acts of Assembly authorizing the construction of public roads, it is evident that in the early days Waterford was the most distinguished place in northwestern Pennsylvania. In some respects it may be said that Waterford was like Rome, for all roads are said to have led to Rome, while in the early days all the roads in northwest Pennsylvania and all paths appear to have led to or emanated from Waterford.

Howell's Map of 1811.

A section of the map prepared by Howell in 1811 accompanies this article, and does not differ materially from the map before referred to as having been commenced in 1792 and finished in 1806. There are some new details in the way of location of streams, but there is no marked change in the location of roads, Waterford still being the central point. (See map marked "G.")

A few additional names appear, probably of individual farmers, and not intended to indicate location of villages. They more likely represent the location where the sturdy pioneer had selected a place for the carving out of his fortune in that new and only partially explored country, where he failed or succeeded according to the courage and health which he possessed.

If reference be had to the names of the early settlers in the counties of Erie and Crawford, it will be surprising to discover that so many of the people who reside in the rural portions of the counties now possess the same names as did those early settlers. They must have been of a sturdy stock, but the cogent reasons why their descendents are still in the location where the original pioneers selected their homes are the fertility of the soil and its adaptability to the raising of all cereals and agricultural products which were necessary for sustaining of the pioneers, and which have been such important factors in the commercial world.

Many of the settlers came from New England, many from New York state, while the eastern and central counties of the State of Pennsylvania furnished a goodly number of those who possessed the migratory spirit and the desire for adventure, to the extent that would enable them to build for themselves new homes in this then dangerous portion of western Pennsylvania.

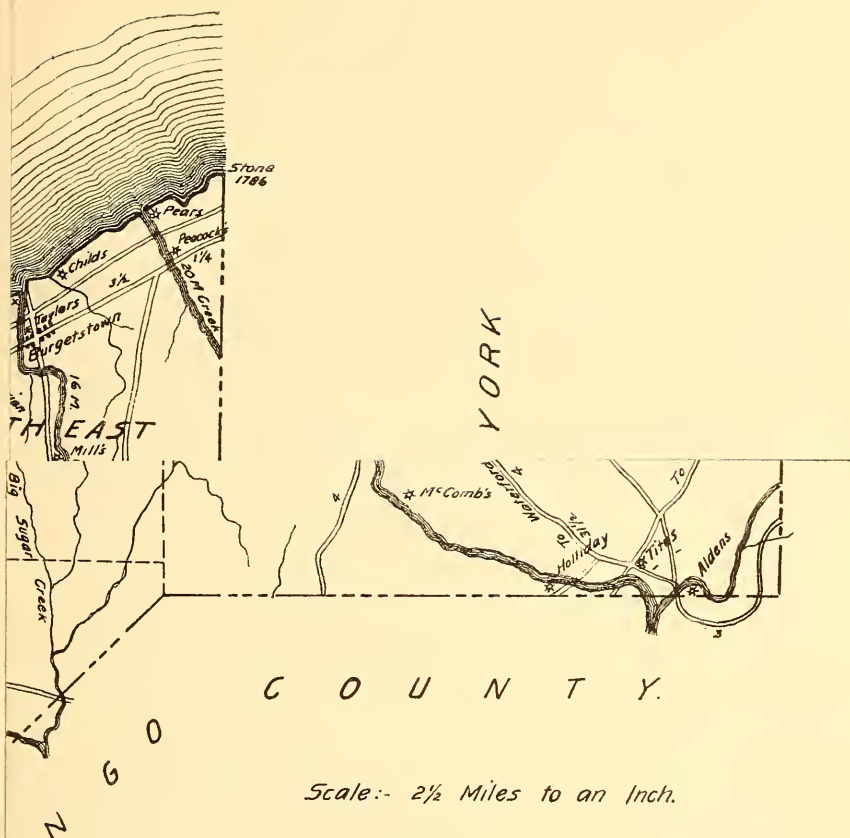
Practically all the land within these two counties had been surveyed, the Triangle having been surveyed immediately after its purchase from the government of the United States.

Map "G."

PART OF
LAKE ERIE



TRACING EXTRACT
FROM A MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA
PUBLISHED BY
READING HOWELL IN 1811.



Scale:- 2 1/2 Miles to an Inch.

Done by
DAVID DOUGAL

TRACING COPY OF A MAP

of the Counties of

ERIE AND CRAWFORD

Made in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed March 19 1816

Remaining on file in the

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

Map "H".



Scale 25 Miles to an Inch.
Done by
DAVID DOUGAL

TRACING COPY OF A MAP
of the Counties of
ERIE and **CRAWFORD**
Made in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed March 19 1816
Remaining on file in the
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

Copied from the original under the direction
of the Surveyor General,
January 2nd 1818
Jno. E. Whiteside

Map of 1816.

The General Assembly of March 19, 1816, provided for the publication of a map of the State of Pennsylvania, and from the map so published an extract is made, showing the conditions in northwest Pennsylvania as they were found at that time, and it is published herewith. (See map "H.")

From the evidences presented by this map it appears that the worthy men who had previously come to the territory had effected wonderful changes. In nearly every township of the two counties there is evidence of the progressive spirit which must have characterized the early settlers. Roads have been built in every direction; they run the whole length of the lake shore and in some cases there are parallel lines; two roads running from the vicinity of Union and Waterford north to the lake, near where the town of North East is now situated, while other roads from the south, the east and the west have been constructed to Waterford and others to Erie. This map alone is an exhibit of the sterling qualities of the men who were developing this northwest section of the Commonwealth, and indicates that they possessed all of those forces of character and energy which characterized the earlier pioneers of this country, through whom the American republic was firmly built and its material and industrial interests were so rapidly developed in the first century of its existence.

There are many names of places probably the names of settlers, but in Crawford county, Centreville, Pottersville and Conneautville are the names of three places which first appeared upon the published maps of this part of the State, while in Erie county Burgettstown, now North East, Colts Station and Cranes, now Craneville, appear on the map. It seems that Colts Station, in Greenfield township, is now only the name of a location and the point for a district school, but at a very early day in the development of Erie county a man by the name of Judah Colt located at this place and was accompanied by a number of settlers, all of whom became dishearted and abandoned that location. Their leader, Judah Colt located in Erie and became an extensive land owner, living to a ripe old age.

Reference cannot here be made to all the changes which are disclosed by this map in comparison with the conditions which existed when the map of 1811 was made. The War of 1812 had been fought and the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States had been communicated. Peaceful as are the conditions all through this territory, it is well to remember that in the War of 1812 the road running from the south east through Waterford is the road over which a considerable body of troops marched from the

eastern and central portions of the State to participate in the struggle in the War of 1812, when the United States was engaged in its second struggle against the mother country for independence. There are so many interesting data pertaining to early history that will always be prized highly by the thoughtful students of American affairs, and not a little of this interesting history was made in this section of the State, the details of which cannot be here related. The town of Waterford alone is exceedingly rich in that history which tells of its early occupation by the French, and later by the English. The thrilling incidents of warfare which occurred between the whites and the savages at LeBoeuf and in the adjacent territory all contribute to make Waterford, as before indicated, a place of intense interest in connection with the struggles made for the protection of the colonies and the colonists, and the struggles that occurred in the latter part of the eighteenth century in the establishment and maintenance of our national and state governments. All these things may be woven into valuable history and they are worthy of the study of our best authors. The maps which are here produced as historical facts upon which to base interesting romance and fiction, showing earlier conditions and developments will be found of inestimable value to the generations who are to come hereafter.

W. E. Morris' Map of 1848.

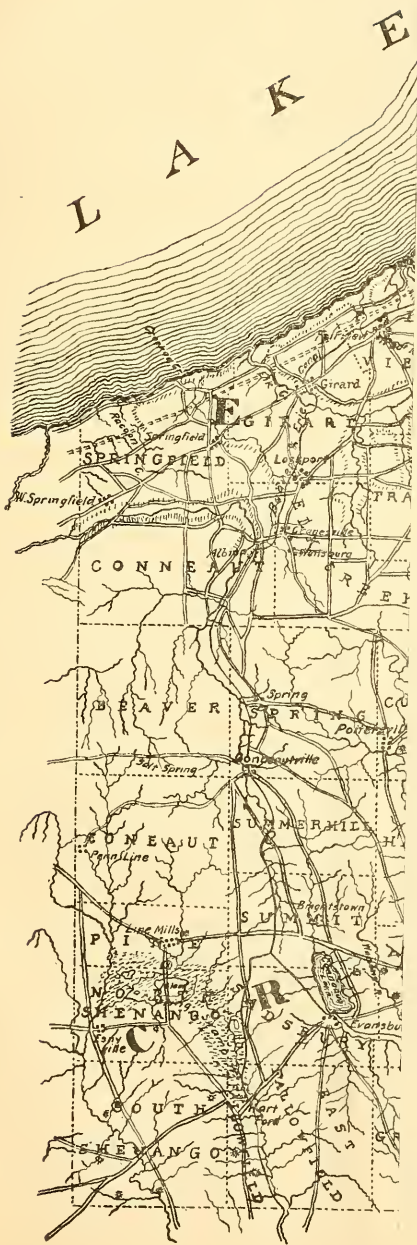
Evidence of the full tide of American civilization, American skill, energy, patriotism and invincible courage is disclosed in this map of 1848, which exhibits also the wonderful changes that have come in the period from 1816 to 1848. (See map "I.")

Every portion of the territory within the limits of the two counties has been inhabited; schools and churches have been established and all the facilities of the times, for education and culture have found a place among the people. Every township in both counties is supplied with lines of communication, but of course no railroads had been constructed. The inhabitants of few counties in the Commonwealth outside of those in the eastern portion of the State had advanced so rapidly and were occupying such advantageous positions in agricultural and commercial affairs as the people of Erie county did in 1848, if we may judge by the conditions which existed at that time as disclosed by the map, of which we publish an extract relating to the counties of Erie and Crawford.

A Section of the Railroad Map of 1904.

The Bureau of Railways of the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania for some dozen years has published a railroad map of

Map "I."

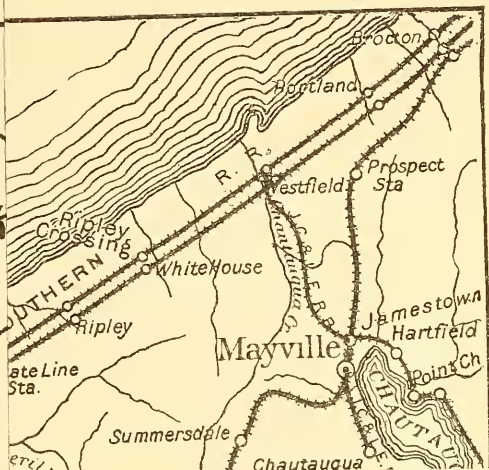


Map "I."



TRACING EXTRACT
FROM A MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA
PUBLISHED IN 1848 BY
W. E. MORRIS.

Map "K"



Map "K."



EXTRACT FROM THE
RAILROAD MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA
PUBLISHED IN 1904 BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

the State, showing the location of all the railroads whose lines are in whole or in part within the limits of the Commonwealth.

From the map published in 1904 a section has been taken showing the location of the railroads in the counties of Erie and Crawford, as they existed last year. (See map marked "K.") Other lines of transportation, such as roads and trolley lines do not appear upon this map, but if comparison be made with the roads of the two counties seventy-five years ago, it will be seen that there are about as many leading lines of railroads in or passing through these counties as there were wagon roads at that earlier period.

Along the Lake Shore in parallel lines are located the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, while leading to the south are the Erie and Pittsburg and the Bessemer and Lake Erie. In the eastern portion of the county railroads are centered at Corry—one line leading north to Buffalo; another line leading to Erie; another line leading westward through Meadville, with branch lines to Cleveland, Chicago and Cincinnati; another line direct to New York; still another to Philadelphia, and two competing lines south to Pittsburg. Few counties are better supplied with this modern means of transportation than are the counties of Erie and Crawford, as is indicated by this map which shows the location of these great lines of transportation.

All the villages, all the cities and towns, and practically all the post offices in the two counties are shown on this map, and when this is laid down beside the map of 1770, which accompanies this report there are observed at once the marked changes which have been wrought in this territory by the energy, the skill, the daring and the persistency of the people who came from all over the civilized world to make their homes in this portion of the great State of Pennsylvania, and who have made the counties of Erie and Crawford worthy of membership in the galaxy of organizations which constitute the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Conneaut Lake.

In the county of Crawford is a beautiful body of water known as Conneaut Lake. It is surrounded by a fertile farming country and it has many points of historical interest, but it is most attractive in that it is made a delightful summer resort. The land in this locality was early taken up by settlers, as the beauty of the lake was the attractive feature in all that part of Crawford county.

A connected draft of the tracts of land surrounding this lake has been prepared and is published herewith. (See map marked "L.")

Accompanying this report are certified copies of surveys, or certified connected drafts, of tracts of land upon which are located some of the principal towns within the two counties. It was impracticable to accompany this report with the plan of the town of Erie as laid out by William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott on account of the impossibility of reproducing all of the old map which has been to some extent mutilated. A similar reference may be made to the plan of the town of Waterford, which was also made by William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott.

In the case of the surveys and connected drafts of the tracts of land upon which Meadville, Titusville, Corry, North East, Girard, Edinboro, Wattsburg, Union City and Cambridge Springs are located, it should be remembered that while the streams may not be located accurately, that is in such a way as to correspond with them as they are now found, yet the streams and all data given in these surveys or connected drafts are a correct reproduction of the data appearing upon the original surveys in the Land Office Bureau of the Department of Internal Affairs.

In walking through the streets of any of these cities or towns a desire often possesses individuals when in a retrospective mood to gain some idea of the situation which existed prior to the time any settlements were made or any towns or villages were begun. So far as is possible from the records in this office that desire is satisfied in the reproduction of these official documents. For instance, none of these towns save Waterford and Erie had an existence when the lands were surveyed, and therefore of course none of them appear upon these original surveys or connected drafts.

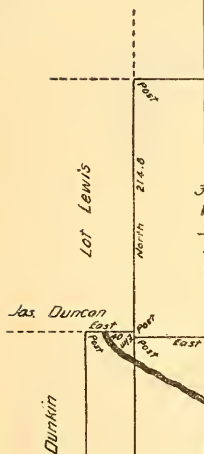
It has been somewhat difficult to ascertain the exact tracts upon which these cities and towns have been built, but from the care taken and the evidences at hand, there is no room to doubt the accuracy of the selections made, and while at first thought there may seem to be nothing of value in these reproductions of ancient records, yet the most thoughtful individuals will see that they contain information of inestimable value and that they will become more highly prized as time advances.

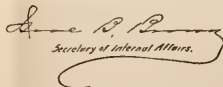
Surveys of Tracts of Land upon which the City of Meadville is now Situated.

Accompanying this report is a certified copy of a survey in the name of William Mead, containing 219 acres and 18 perches of land surveyed in pursuance of an improvement right, the survey being made on the 17th day of May, 1794. Also a copy of another survey in the name of David Mead, covering territory upon which Meadville

Map "L."

"A"
Courses





River Courses beg^d Beech

$S 26^{\circ} E 10$
 $S 17^{\circ} E 28$
 $S 1^{\circ} E 10$
 $S 25^{\circ} W 21$
 $S 75^{\circ} W 44$
 $S 86^{\circ} W 12$
 $S 5^{\circ} E 13$
 $S 64^{\circ} E 17$
 $S 17\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E 16$
 $171 P^{\frac{S}{W}}$

Samuel Lord

W^m MEAD
219^{as} 18 P^s & Allowance

Mc Griffin

Charles Levi

David Mead

Situate in Allegheny County on the East side of French Creek Containing Two hundred and Nineteen Acres and eighteen perches and Allowance of Six P^{cs} C^t & 80. Surveyed the 7th day of May 1794 including his Improvement.

To Daniel Brodhead Esq:
Surveyor General

Wm Power D_Y S_F

N.B. This tract was Improved upon at the time of the opening the Office in April 1792.

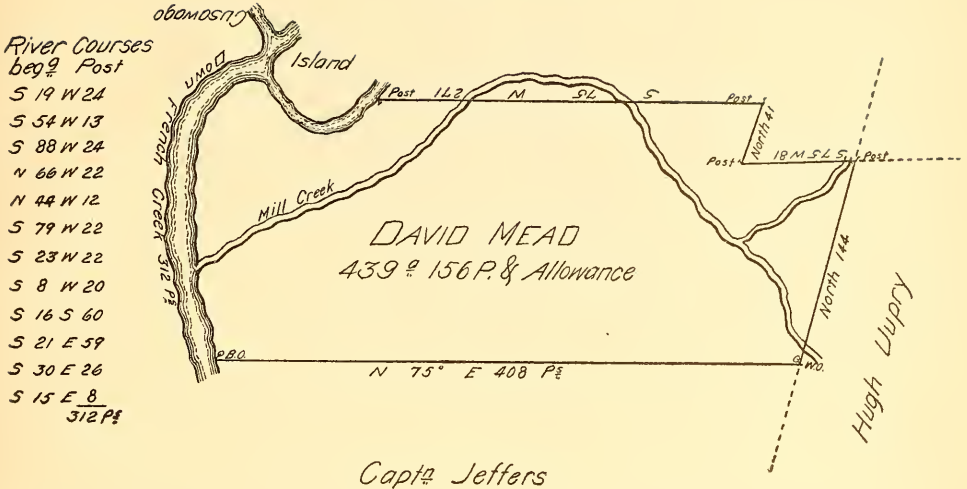
IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, It being the same tract of land for which a patent was granted to W^m Mead dated January 15, 1796, Recorded in Patent Book "P" 27 page 254, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed, at Harrisburg, the third day of March 1905.




 Secretary of Internal Affairs

The City of Meadville is located partly on the above tract of land.

W^m Mead



Situate in Allegheny County on the East Side of French Creek, containing four hundred and thirty-nine acres and one hundred and fifty six perches and allowance of six P. cent &c. Surveyed the 8th day of May 1794 in pursuance of his improvement.

To Daniel Brodhead, Esq.

Surveyor General

W^m Power D^y S^r

N. B.—Improvement dated 3^d April 1792.

IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, it being the same tract of land for which a patent was granted to David Meade dated January 15, 1796. Recorded in Patent Book "P." 27 page 255, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed, at Harrisburg, the third day of March, 1905.

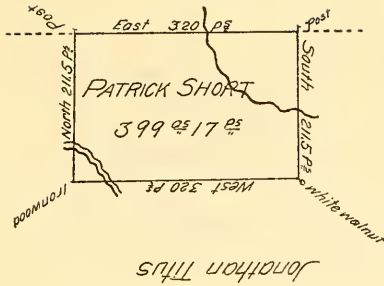


George B. Brown
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The City of Meadville is located partly on the above tract of land.

James Titus

Heirs of James Kerr
Deceased



Samuel Kerr.

In Pursuance of a warrant for 400 acres dated the tenth day of April 1793 granted to Patrick Short was surveyed on the 12th day of September 1820. The above described tract of land containing 399^{ac} 17^{ps} and allowance of six percent. for roads, &c. situated in oilcreek township, Crawford county, and at the time of making the same, Samuel Kerr was residing thereon, and there was built a house fit for the habitation of man, and there appeared to be upwards of 20 acres of the land cleared fenced and in a state of cultivation, ~~and that the same was divided as above stated, between~~ James Herrington Dep. Sur'r.

Jacob Spangler Esquire

To Richard T. Leach, Esq.

Surveyor General, Land Office.

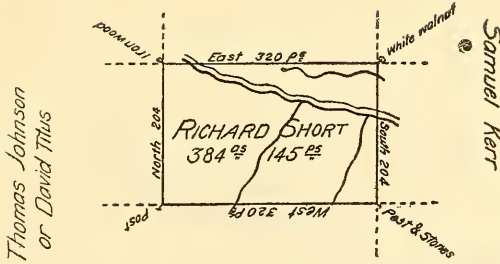
IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania. It being the same tract of land for which a patent was granted to Jonathan Titus dated March 16, 1835. Recorded in Patent Book H-33, page 334. I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed, at Harrisburg, the fourteenth day of March 1905.



Lucas B. Brown
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The City of Titusville is located partly on the above tract of land.

Jonathan Titus



Samuel Ely

In Pursuance of a warrant for 400 acres dated the tenth day of April 1793 granted to Richard Short, was surveyed on the twelfth day of September 1820. The above described tract of land containing 484 acres 145 perches and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c. situated in Oil Creek township, Crawford county, and at the time of making the same, Jonathan Titus was residing thereon, and there was built a house fit for the habitation of man, and there appeared to be upwards of 20 acres of the land cleared, fenced and in a state of cultivation, ~~and that the same was divided as above stated between~~

James Herrington Dep Sur'r.

To Jacob Spangler Esquire

To Richard T. Louch, Esq.

Surveyor General, Land Office.

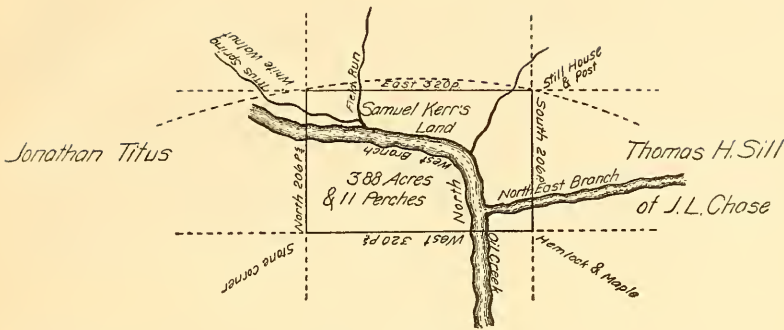
IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, it being the same tract of land for which a patent was granted to Jonathan Titus dated March 6, 1834 Recorded in Patent Book H-33, page 114, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed, at Harrisburg, the fourteenth day of March 1905.



Loac R. Brown
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The City of Titusville is located partly on the above tract of land.

Samuel Kerr



John M. Watson

In Pursuance of the actual Settlement of Samuel Kerr, was Surveyed on 4th day of November A.D. 1835, the above described Tract of land Containing Three Hundred & Eighty Eight acres & Eleven perches of land, with the allowance of Six pr. cent for Roads &c. Situate in Oil Creek Township, Crawford County Pa. & Surveyed for the Said Samuel Kerr.

Eben^r Felton D.S.

I certify that it does not appear from the books & records in my office, that the aforesaid above described tract of Land, has been appropriated to any other use or person, by warrant or otherwise.

Eben^r Felton D.S.

IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, it being the same tract of land for which a patent was granted to Samuel Kerr dated December 7, 1836. Recorded in Patent Book H, 36, Page 597, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed, at Harrisburg, the fourteenth day of March 1905.



George R. Brown
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The City of Titusville is located partly on the above tract of land.

is situated, made on the 8th day of May, 1794, by virtue of an improvement right.

These two surveys present a picture of the territory as it appeared to the first inhabitants of that portion of Crawford county, where the city of Meadville is now located, so far at least as is disclosed by the return surveys of the Deputy Surveyor.

Cultured, progressive and worthy as are the people of this city to-day, on the advance in all that pertains to the welfare of the citizens of Pennsylvania, there are many who will find food for reflection by an examination of these maps or surveys which show the conditions of the territory as it appeared 109 years ago.

Titusville.

The most of the territory occupied by the city of Titusville is embraced within three surveys; one in the name of Samuel Kerr, one in the name of Richard Short, and one in the name of Patrick Short. All these surveys are located near the confluence of the eastern and western branches of Oil creek, a point visited by General William Irvine in his explorations made in the year 1785, in the report of which he refers to the sturdy growth of pine which he found in this locality.

Titusville, ever since the discovery of oil has been a city of no little notoriety. Its citizens have been progressive; its commercial and industrial developments generally have been marked. It is most noted, however, from the fact that at Titusville and in the surrounding country was first discovered petroleum. Rarely ever in the history of any country have material developments been made, that produced such an effect upon the commercial world as did the discovery of oil forty or more years ago. The tracts of land shown by the surveys, upon which Titusville in whole or in part is located, were all oil producing tracts. On this account the picture presented of them as they were seen by General Irvine, in his notes of exploration, and disclosed by the certified copies of original surveys accompanying this report, will undoubtedly be of great interest to many of the thoughtful people of northwestern Pennsylvania, but more especially to those who are residents of the city of Titusville.

Corry.

One of the last towns to appear upon the map of northwest Pennsylvania is Corry. Not until the beginning of the oil development were there any evidences that a formidable town would ever grow up in the locality now occupied by this city. Indeed, the eastern portion of Erie county and the western portion of Warren county constituted a dense wilderness until about fifty or sixty years ago. An

old road of communication extended from Waterford through Wayne township, then on to Sugar Grove and farther east and northeast.

The development of oil and the construction of railroads gave impetus to the growth of a town at the junction of the then Atlantic and Great Western Railway and the Philadelphia and Erie Railway.

The territory on which this city is constructed is covered by a connected draft of eighteen tracts of land, all, at the time of being surveyed, within the organized limits of the county of Allegheny. This connected draft is published herewith, showing the location of the streams and the water drainage as they existed at that time. Discrepancies will be observed between the present conditions as to location of streams, directions, etc., and those appearing upon the connected draft. The connected draft, however, is made from the original surveys as returned by the Deputy Surveyor, whose name was Alexander McDowell, and they were all made in the year 1799. All of these tracts had been previously surveyed in 1795, but on account of alleged errors, the surveys which were first returned were rejected and resurveys made according to the plan of the connected draft herewith.

The creek running north through the David Able tract is the stream along which is laid the railroad track of that branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad extending from Corry to Pittsburg, and this stream is the East Branch of French Creek flowing westerly through Union City and in Le Boeuf township, emptying into the Main Branch of French Creek.

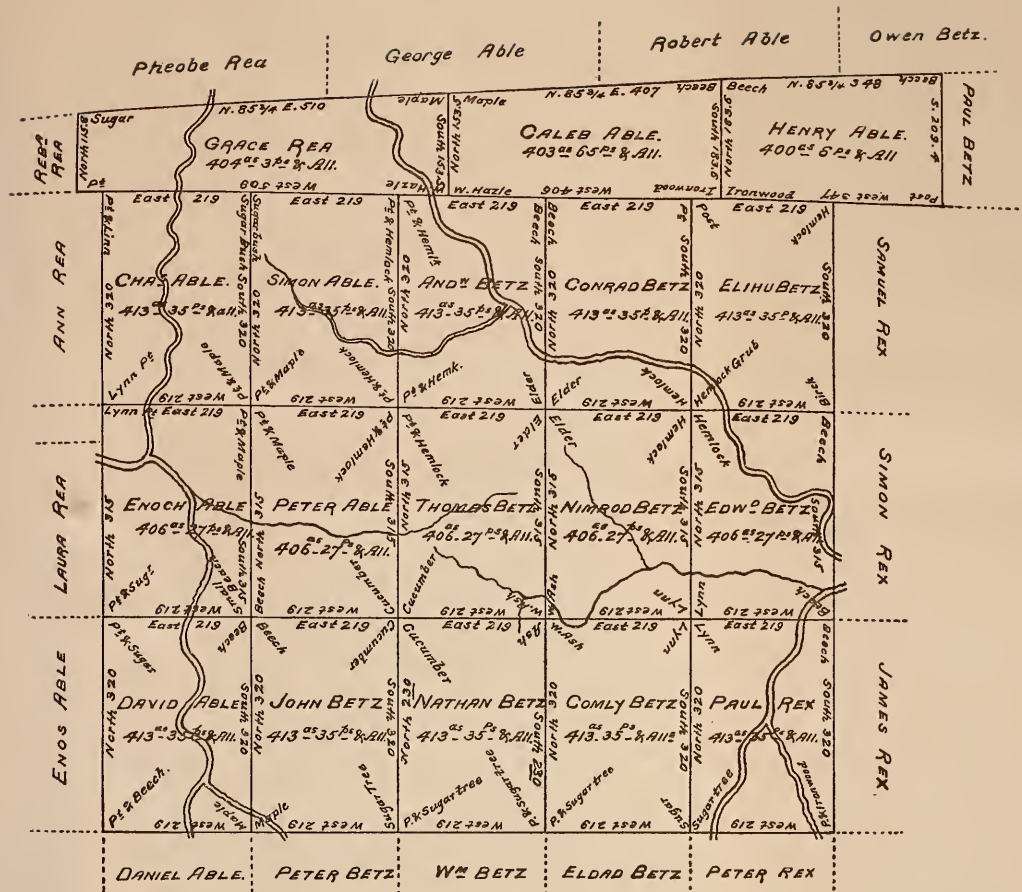
The stream running through the Grace Rea, the Andrew Betz, the Conrad Betz, the Elihu Betz and the Edward Betz tracts is undoubtedly Hare Creek, and the stream running through the Simon Able and the Andrew Betz tracts is undoubtedly intended to represent Bear Creek, while the stream in the southeast portion of the tract would seem to represent what is known as Colegrove's run.

The line running north from the sugar tree in the southern line of the draft to a cucumber and a hemlock, crossing Bear creek and extending to the southern line of the Grace Rea tract, is probably the division line between tracts 51 and 52, being on or in the vicinity of Spring street and at or near the line of Centre street from Franklin street north to Columbus Avenue. It is set forth in some conveyances, however, that the division line between lots 51 and 52,—the Peter Able and the Thomas Betz—is the line running north from the Reservoir of the Corry Water Supply Company and extending north in about the line of West Wayne street, but this description is probably an error.

The representation of a stream running westerly from where Spring street extended would cross the railroad tracks, was probably

[illegible]A circular seal with a double-lined border. Inside the circle, the word "SEAL." is written in a stylized, italicized font.

The above draft embraces

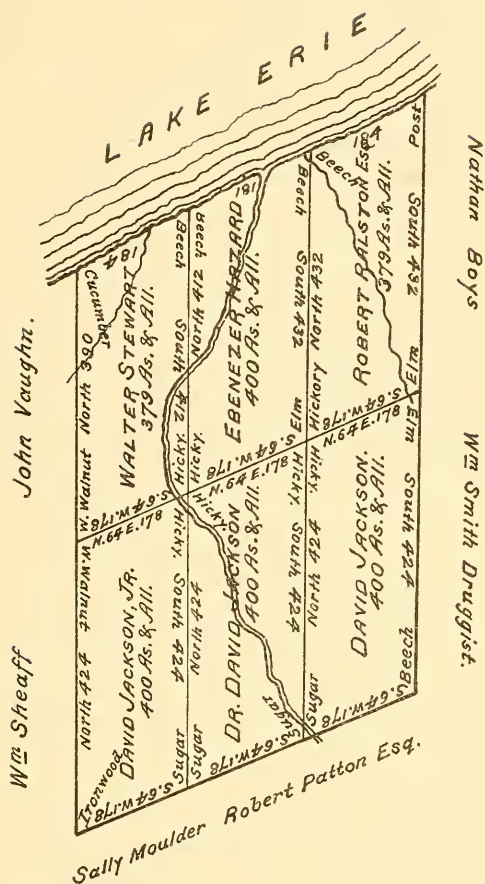


In Testimony, That the above is a Connected Draft of eighteen tracts of land situated in the county of Erie, surveyed in the months of September and October 1799 on Order of Resurvey dated April 10. 1793, constructed from the drafts remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg the twenty fourth day of March 1905.



John B. Brown
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above draft embraces the land on which the City of Corry is now located.



IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a Connected Draft of six tracts of land situated in the township of North East, in the county of Erie, constructed from the original drafts remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, the fourteenth day of March 1905.

Isaac N. Brown
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above is constructed from the original surveys of tracts of land on which the Borough of North East is located.



due to the condition which the surveyor found when he did his work on the ground in 1799. It was then undoubtedly a swampy place and he was of the opinion that the water drainage was to the west, which it may possibly have been.

As nearly as can be ascertained the hemlock designated as common corners to the Peter Able, the Thomas Betz, the Simon Able and the Andrew Betz tracts, probably stood at or near the intersection of North Centre and Smith streets, the location of the Emanuel Episcopal church.

The Warren county line running north and south, bisects the Paul Rex, Edward Betz, Elihu Betz and Henry Able tracts.

All these observations relating to this connected draft that are not supported by the data on the original surveys, are made as conjectures and are not to be understood as being based upon any evidences which are disclosed by the original records.

The pumping station of the Corry Water Supply Company is probably located on tract in name of Grace Rea, and the Reservoir on tract in name of Peter Able.

Few cities are more advantageously located than Corry, and there are few whose people have attained more during a period which marks the age of this city than have those who live and have lived in the city of Corry. Her people are progressive and are operating on advanced lines in the commercial world. Their industrial and material interests give assurance of a greater Corry.

Northeast.

The territory where the flourishing town of Northeast is situated seems to have been occupied at an early date by a man whose name was Ebenezer Hazard, to whom a warrant of survey was granted in 1794.

The territory adjoining this tract was also surveyed to other parties and a connected draft of the tracts of land bordering on the shores of Lake Erie and extending southerly some 800 or 1,000 rods, accompanies this report.

The town when first started appears to have been called Burgetts-town. It first appears under this name in the maps accompanying this article. Interesting and beautiful as this town may be, the grandeur of the appearance of its location to the surveyors in 1794, when these surveys were made must have been most striking. It perhaps may not do to say that the territory in this vicinity is the garden spot of Erie county, but certainly the lands adjoining Northeast are among the most fertile and productive of any that can be found in the State of Pennsylvania. It is a pleasure to place in the public records of Pennsylvania a connected draft of the surveys which to some degree present a picture of the locality, as appears by the work of the surveyor in the year 1794.

Girard.

There are few boroughs in any county of the Commonwealth that excel Girard in all those qualities which make up a town of beauty, of wealth and of culture. It is situated on the old Ridge road which traverses a part of the Commonwealth adjacent to the shores of Lake Erie. Much of this road is located on the old Indian path which was used as a means of communication between the eastern and western Indians.

The country around Girard is beautiful in the extreme. It is rich in agricultural products, the fertility of the soil being of such a character as to produce every cereal and fruit that can be grown in such a latitude. The picture is ever brightened by the exquisite view of Lake Erie which is had from the ridge on which Girard stands.

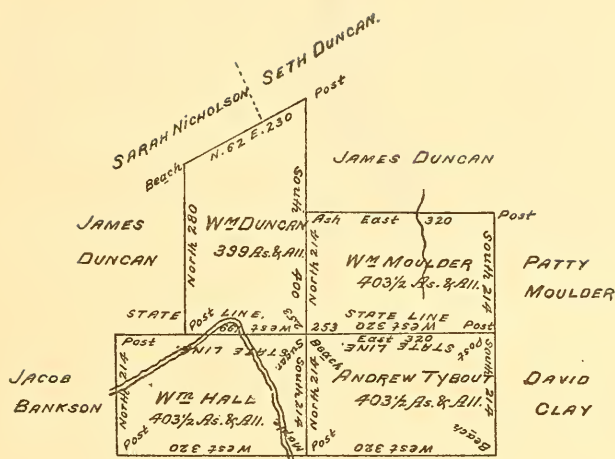
The tracts of land upon which the borough of Girard is situated were surveyed by William Rees in the year 1794. A connected draft of four tracts of land which probably embraced all the territory upon which Girard is situated is published herewith.

The stream shown on the tracts in the name of William Hall and William Duncan is Elk creek which has cut a deep furrow all through Girard and other townships through which it passes on its way to empty its waters into Lake Erie.

Considering the wealth of the people residing in Girard, their culture and their desire for accumulating data regarding the early history of this portion of Erie county, the connected draft submitted herewith will be of no little value.

Edinboro.

The original surveys of the territory where Edinboro and the State Normal School are situated were made in June, 1795. The lands so surveyed were what are known as Population lands, a company of that name having purchased large bodies of land from the Commonwealth. It is probable that the tract in the name of James Gentle was at or near the outlet of Conneauttee lake, which is located just north of the town of Edinboro. For some reason the surveyor did not represent the lake upon the return of survey of James Gentle, or on the tracts adjoining or adjacent to the said James Gentle tract. A return of survey, however, was made by John Cochran, Deputy Surveyor, of the tract of land situated at the outlet of Conneauttee lake, showing the outline of the entire body of water which comprised the lake at that time. The survey of this tract of land was made on the 28th day of May, probably in the year 1804, as the warrant authorizing the survey bears date the ninth day of March, 1804. The survey of this tract is somewhat



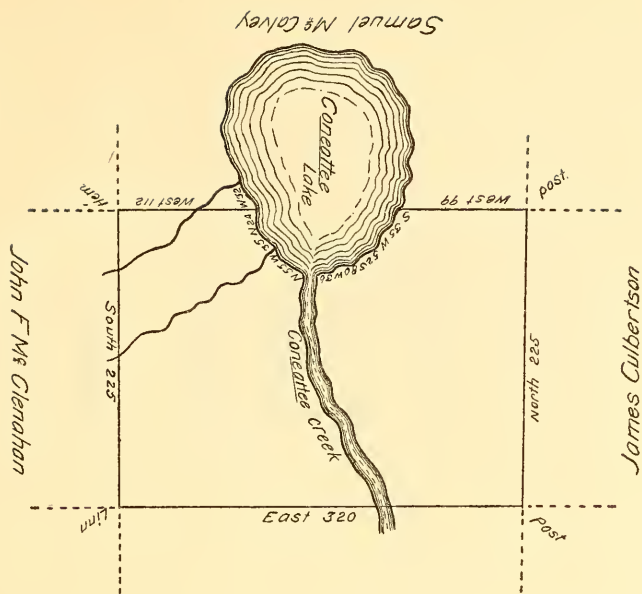
JAMES COX JOHN MITCHELL

In Testimony, That the above is a connected Draft of four tracts of land situated in the county of Erie, constructed from the original drafts remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have herewith set my hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg the twenty-fifth day of March 1905.



James C. Cox
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above draft embraces the present location of the Borough of Girard.



John Campbell

Situate in McKean Township Erie County Including the outlet of Conaetee Lake Surveyed the 21st of May 1801 for Samuel (ob.) Hawley by Virtue of his Actual Settlement &c And Resurveyed the 28th of May 1804 in pursuance of a Warrant granted to the said Samuel Galloway dated the 9th of March 1804. Containing 399 Acres 96 Perches All^{ts} &c.

To Samuel Cochran Esq^t }
Surveyor General

John Cochran D.S.

N.B. This tract is claimed by William Culbertson who is also in Possession of the same Under the Population companies Title.

J. C. D.S.

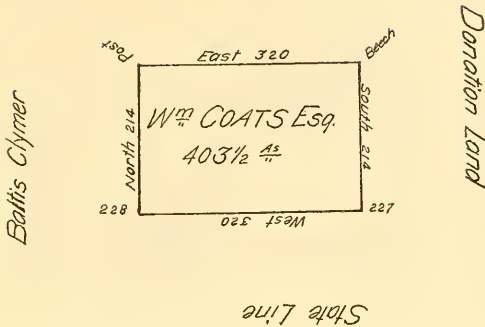
IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of said Department to be affixed, at Harrisburg, the twenty-seventh day of March 1905.



James B. [Signature]
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above tract of land embraces the Borough of Edinboro in Erie County

Stephen Collins



Situate on the waters of Lake Erie, in Allegheny County Dist. N^o 1 Surveyed 24 June 1794 to William Coats Esq. on his Warrant dated 13th April 1792. Containing Four Hundred Three acres an half & allow.

Daniel Brodhead Esq. }
Surv^r Genl

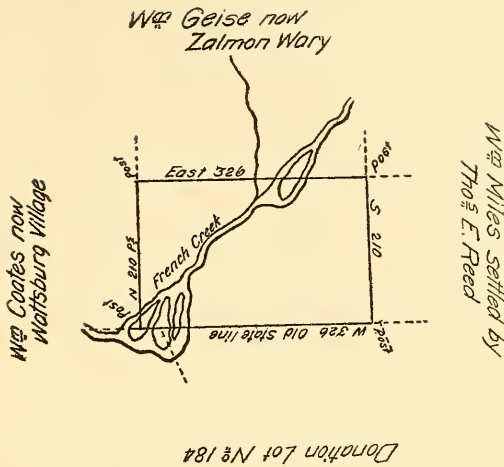
Thos^r Rees D.S.

IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania. It being the same tract of land for which a patent was granted to John Field et al in trust dated August 2, 1799, Recorded in Patent Book P, 39 page 325. I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed, at Harrisburg, the fourteenth day of March 1905.



Joseph R. Brown
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The borough of Wattsburg is located partly on the above tract of land.



A Draught of a Tract of Land Situated in Venango Township Erie County on the Waters of French Creek Surveyed November 12th 1831 for Wm Miles by Virtue of his actual Settlement Residence & Improvement and containing 403 acres 110 Perches and allowance &c.

To Jacob Spangler Esq. }
Surveyor General

Wilson King D.S.

IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, it being the same tract of land for which a patent was granted to William Miles dated June 2, 1832. Recorded in Patent Book H-31 page 176. I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed, at Harrisburg, the fourteenth day of March 1905.



Loose B. Brown
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The borough of Wattsburg is located partly on the above tract of land.

mutilated and does not show the year in which the survey was made, but as before indicated, it was probably made in the same year in which the warrant was granted. Upon this survey it a notation by which it is asserted that William Culbertson was in possession of the tract of land at the time of the survey and that he claimed under the Population Company's title. The survey showing the lake is found in the unpatented files of the Land Office Bureau, but a patent was granted under the other survey on warrant in the name of James Gentle, to the representative of the Pennsylvania Population Company, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, 1799, as appears by record in Patent Book P, volume 41, page 157, the tract being designated in the patent as "Thetford."

A copy of the survey showing the lake is published herewith.

Wattsburg.

Just north of the old northern boundary line of Pennsylvania is situated the quaint but interesting borough of Wattsburg, named for David Watts, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, by his son-in-law, William Miles, who surveyed the Tenth Donation District and was also concerned in the first improvements of Wattsburg and Union City.

Two surveys are presented herewith upon which, in whole or in part is located the borough of Wattsburg. As is well known, this borough is situated at or near the confluence of the two branches of French creek, one being the outlet of Findley Lake and the other rising in French Creek township, Chatauqua county, New York, to the eastward of the said Findley Lake.

Wattsburg is a peaceful and quiet hamlet beautifully located and greatly blessed with an abundance of sugar maples, which contribute in no small degree to the beauty of the town.

To preserve to some extent the early appearance of the territory whereon this borough of Wattsburg is situated, certified copies of two surveys of this territory accompany this report.

A part of the Donation lands appear, from the original records on file, to have been located on or near the present site of Wattsburg. Immediately to the south of Wattsburg are located many tracts of land which were designated as Donation lands and which were given to the soldiers of the American Revolution for their services in establishing American independence.

Union City.

Union City is situated along the eastern branch of French creek, which rises in the vicinity of the city of Corry and which flows westerly and empties into the main branch of French creek in the township of Leboeuf. Here is a flourishing manufacturing town filled

with energetic and active people, many of whom have made for themselves enviable reputations in the commercial world.

In the connected draft published herewith of two tracts of land, one in the name of David Parks and the other in the name of Stephen Parks, is exhibited the territory upon which is located the site of Union City. The surveyor was upon this territory many decades before there were any evidences of such a thriving town as now exists on these two tracts of land. This connected draft represents the location of the streams as the surveyor saw them in 1799, and as he established their boundaries by his work as a professional surveyor.

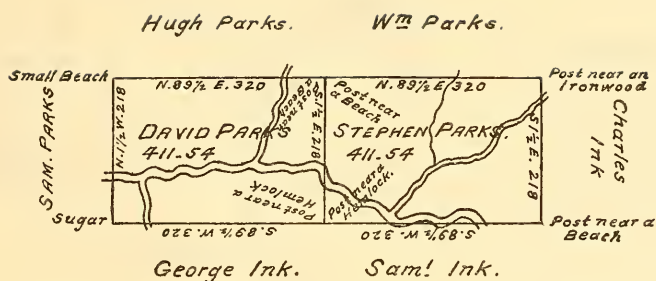
Cambridge Springs.

Along the picturesque and historical French creek soon after it emerges from the county of Erie and enters the county of Crawford, is situated the borough of Cambridge Springs, of late years much noted for the excellence of its waters which are considered to contain great medical and curative qualities.

A connected draft of two tracts of land, one granted in the name of John Gill and the other in the name of George Goodman, is published herewith as representing the territory upon which Cambridge Springs is now situated.

In concluding this article it is proper to observe that in the assembling of the facts from the records of the Land Office Bureau of the Department of Internal Affairs as a basis for the same, there has been little or no effort to present a literary production, one that would be illumined with exalted thoughts, clothed with beautiful diction, or resplendent with chaste or eloquent sentences.

Here in the Department of Internal Affairs are the evidences of the early struggles under the Colony and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and these, together with some observations made have been transferred to the public report of the Department that there may be conveniently exhibited to the people a glimpse of the foot prints on that great pathway that was made by those who struggled and sacrificed as promoters of civilization and as builders of the Commonwealth in northwestern Pennsylvania. The deeds of heroism, the dangers, the sacrifices, appealing to us even from that early day, are left to the historian. The massacres at LeBoeuf and at Presque Isle, the numerous treaties made, especially that by Colonel John Broadstreet on the twelfth of August, 1764, in the immediate presence of the formidable fortifications of Fort Presque Isle, and the numerous conferences with the savage nations, the compacts, the broken promises, the treacheries and the inhumanities are also only glanced at or epitomized here. Enough, however, is



IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a Connected Draft of two tracts of land situated in the township of Union, in the county of Erie, constructed from the original drafts remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed at Harris-



-burg, the fourteenth day of March 1905.

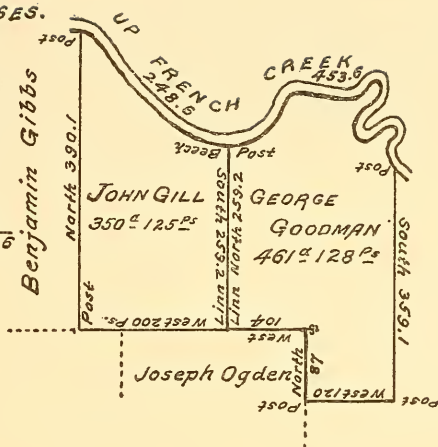
Isaac B. Brown
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above is constructed from the original surveys of tracts of land on which the Borough of Union City is located.

RIVER COURSES.

S. $72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 3,
 S. $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 30.
 S. 26° E. 23.
 S. 43° E. 28.
 S. $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 52.
 S. 66° E. 48
 S. 52° E. 14
 S. 81° E. 40
 S. 71° E. 10.6

P = 248.6



RIVER COURSES.

S. 71° E. 3.9	South 10.
N. 57° E. 22.	S. 32° W. 34
N. 69° E. 47.	S. 27° E. 19
N. 8° E. 46.	N. 55° E. 36
S. 27° E. 10.	N. 81° E. 16
N. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 36.	S. 12° E. 12
S. 81° E. 16.	S. 61° W. 12
S. 63° E. 14.	S. $25\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 25
S. 78° E. 14.	S. 48° E. 19.
N. 61° E. 19.	N. 61° E. 11.7
N. 11° E. 22.	
N. 71° E. 9.	P = 453.6

In Testimony That the above is a Connected Draft of two tracts of land situated in the township of Cambridge, in the county of Crawford, constructed from the original drafts remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg the fourteenth day of March 1905.

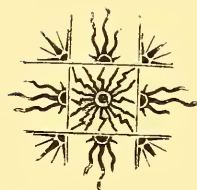


Isaac B. Brown
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above draft is constructed from the original surveys of tracts of land on which the Borough of Cambridge Springs is now located.

given to show that within the limits of Erie and Crawford counties is territory upon which tragedies and dramas were enacted, heroic and chivalric deeds performed that will forever make these counties great in the annals of Pennsylvania and in the history of the American republic. "

In arranging the certified copies of surveys, and the connected drafts made from original surveys, much assistance has been given by Mr. J. Sutton Wall, Chief Draftsman and Surveyor, who has been ably aided by Mr. W. A. Moore and Mr. R. C. Benedict, draftsmen, and also in the researches made, Mr. G. W. Muse, assistant search clerk, has rendered valuable assistance.



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